The Weekly Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $1.50. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879. In Clubs of Five or Over $1.25

HIDING FROM PAPA.

Papa's lost his baby!
Searches everywhere,
Under chairs and tables,
With the greatest care!

Pulls aside the curtain,
Peeps behind the door!
Never sees the little heap
Curled up on the floor;
Never hears the whisper,
"Mamma, don't you tell!"
Nor the little laughter,
Muffled, like a bell!

Off he scampers wildly,
Hunting here and there,
Overturning everything,
With the greatest care.
Canary has a visit,
Sitting on his perch,
Mamma's apron pocket
Suffers by the search.

"Now I am so tired—
Elephant at play—
That I must take a rest
A minute by the way.
I'll lay my weary head
On this little rug."
Under mamma's towel
Lay her darling, snug!

Then the merry scrambling
Papa laughed to see!
"And you didn't fink, now,
That it *could be me!*"

Mrs. R. N. Turner in Youths' Companion.

A WINTER'S NIGHT IN PARIS.

(New York World.)

"I beg of you, Monsieur l'Abbe," said the gentleman, as the coupe drew up, "I beg of you to let me take you home. It would hardly be prudent for you to go home afoot and alone at so late an hour, with the proceeds of our little benevolent festival about you."

"Thank you, my dear sir," responded the priest, "but the money is for the poor, and who would think of stealing it? Besides, if I am attacked, I am amply capable of defending myself."

The vehicle rolled away and the priest turned down the Rue de Grenelle-St.-Germain without noticing he was followed by a man whose appearance was by no means prepossessing.

II

It was toward the close of December, 1878. Times were hard—very hard, and if here and there a brilliantly illuminated mansion indicated that balls and banquets were given by the rich, further on in the quarters where the poor swarmed were cold, darkness and hunger. Indeed the scene at that place and instant offered a strange and sadly significant contrast. Through the widely opened door from which the priest and his companion had just issued could be seen in the inner court yard a ring of splendid equipages and a throng of well-fed and richly dressed coachmen and lackeys. From their thick coats and furs they beamed forth, fat, freshly-shaven, snug; the horses, heavily blanketed, tossed their heads with a glitter and clank of brass and silver, and the warm and ruddy lights gleamed on glossy robe and costly trappings. And just without the lean and haggard man who watched the scene with envying eyes shivered on the sidewalk ragged and well-nigh barefoot. The face, revealed by the gaslight, was not that of a criminal, but two wrinkles that seemed channels worn by bitter tears, extending from the eyes downwards, gave his face the appearance of being set in a sinister grin. Despair, anger, passion, fright—all these had set their seal on his countenance. He looked at once wearied and furious, like one who had long struggled in vain against unjust and extreme temptation. He had doubtless been a workman, certainly was a beggar and probably would be a thief, or worse.

III.

As the priest passed him the man suddenly started and recoiled a few paces, muttering something hoarsely, then silently and watchfully followed after him, keeping within the shadow of the walls.

Had he head the priest's conversation with his friend? Probably he had. So, at least, thought two pedestrians who were passing at the same moment, bound in the same direction.

"That fellow means no good," said one; "he intends robbing some one."

"Or begging something," said his companion.

"I don't like his way of sneaking along in the shadow—it looks ugly."

"Possibly, but somehow he doesn't give me the impression of being a scoundrel."

"Whew? why you have turned optimist. Oh, I see, you've made a conquest, eh? That is why you are on such good terms with the universe."

"Well, I did get her to promise to let me take her to supper to-night as soon as her theatre is out. Won't you come? Do, and on the road I'll tell you about Father Gottlieb, the priest in front of us there, whose history is worth hearing."

"Well, no. Somehow I think that I will follow these two men and see the story out, if there is to be any story. You can tell me about the priest at supper; I will join you and your enchanting Cora at the Cafe des Princes in an hour."

"Done; take care of youself," and they parted at the corner of the Austrian embassy.

IV.

The street was asleep ahd white with snow. Not a breath disturbed the keen air, and the sky, clear as a mighty opal, added its all milky uniformity to the serenity of the winter night.

The Abbe Gottlieb turned to the left, along the Boulevard des Invalides, which was absolutely deserted, waking rapidly but with his head bent down as if in thought. Suddenly, as if by enchantment, the man who had been stalking his footsteps appeared at his side; making a tremendous bound like the spring of a tiger, he caught the priest by the throat, and both rolled upon the snowy sidewalk.

The gentleman, who had followed them darted forward, but ere he reached them they were on their feet. With one hand the young priest held his assailant's wrists so firmly that, though the man struggled and writhed to free himself, he could not break his captor's hold; with the other he struck the snow from his robe.

"I give in," finally said the ragged man in a sharp and bitter tone, as he ceased to struggle. "I give in—it may as well end here and now." And as he caught his breath he added, hoarsely and as if talking to himself, "the little ones will die—if they are not dead—that is all."

The priest had not uttered a single word.

"I give in—take me to the station," his prisoner repeated.

V.

"My friend," said Father Gottlieb, mildly, "Why have you attacked me?"

The man in his turn was silent.

"What has driven you to this crime?"

"We have jabbered enough," said the man, fiercely; "I don't care a curse for your petticoats and shorn heads; take me to the station; you are stronger than I."

"Have you not a wife and children who will be shamed by your madness and left without protection—perhaps in destitution?" Was it for them you'—

The wretch shuddered. "Here," he said, "I'll tell you all. Three months and no work; the old woman sick, three children perishing with hunger, a daughter gadding about the streets and going to suppers with gentlemen—well. Still no work; the old woman dies; the girl goes to the bad. Two months more—and no work. I have earned twenty sous in the last fortnight. To-night the children gave up crying for something to eat, and I came out to steal a loaf of bread. I didn't get a chance, there were so many people about. I begged, and they told me to go and look for work. Look for work! I have been looking for work for six months. Then I saw my girl—saw her in a carriage with feathers in her hat, and the children at home starving. I wanted to kill everybody. That is all. You folks can laugh—you don't know."

"Monsieur," said the priest to the gentleman whose assistance, fortunately, had not been needed. "I thank you for coming to my aid, but you see what sort of a case this is. Let me attend to the poor fellow, and I beg you to say nothing about this."

The prisoner listened in stupefaction. The priest dragged him onwards, though from time to time he struggled to get free; finally, recognizing his powerlessness, he abandoned all idea of resistance. Questioned, he recited his sufferings, going over the melancholy refrain, "The girl gone to the bad and the little ones starving."

The priest whispered a word to him.

"You!" exclaimed the man in surprise and embarrassment as he uncovered himself, "you! I will come with you quietly, your reverence."

VI.

Half an hour later the gentleman who had followed them entered the Cafe des Princes. His friend was waiting for him, in company with a young and pretty woman, who was engaged with a sorbet.

"Well," said his friend, "what news have you brought? What did you see? Cora, here, has been quite nervous at your long absence and made sure you had been killed, or something."

He narrated briefly what the reader already knows.

"Dear me, how nice and interesting!" said the young lady; "and what then?"

"Well, the priest took his companion to the police station, but did not go in—instead, they went into Ragache's restaurant, which happened to be open"—

"Skip the bill of fare—what then?"

"Then they went on, and I walked near enough to them to hear the man say that though his daughter had gone to the bad, she was a pretty good-hearted sort of a girl, and that if he had revealed himself to her when he saw her driving past she would certainly have given him what money she had, but that he did not want that sort of money, and"—

"Well, what then?"

"Last scene of the last act—a window with no curtain; a tallow candle to the right; in front two children eating greedily; up the stage a big black shadow holding a third child in its arms; this child also eating greedily; and at about the second entrance left my ragamuffin on his knees. Praying, I fancy."

"And where was this highly satisfactory tableau exhibited?" said his friend.

"Rue Cambronne, No. 11, second story."

VII.

Cora, with the deliberate luxuriousness of a cat at a forbidden cream pot, finished the last drop of her sherbet, smoothed down the lace over her plump arms, settled her pearl bracelet above an exquisitely fitting gray glove, and said:

"Eleven, Rue Cambronne, second floor. That must have been pa. Now, if you're ready for supper I am."

D. D'd by His Alma Mater.

(Burlington Hawkeye).

It is by far the most painful episode in the history of the church at Maltese Cross Roads. The talented minister of the church was awarded the degree of Doctor of Divinity by one of our colleges a few days since, and soon as the commencement exercises were over, he telegraphed the news to one of his deacons. The telegraph, as he sent it, read: "I have just been D. D'd by my Alma Mater," but as the deacon received it it read: "I've just been d—d by my Alma Mater." The deacon had the most exalted opinion of his dominie, not only of his intellectual abilities, but of his moral worth, and at once called an indignation meeting of the church, at which, in the most scathing terms, he denounced the college which had presumed to d—n a reverend gentleman who was of unimpeached soundness in doctrine and whose practice was in strict conformity with his preaching. He carried all his hearers with him, and his motion that the salary of their dear but shamefully abused pastor be increased $500, and that a committee be appointed to purchase a silver service to be presented to him on his return, was carried unanimously, and there wasn't a dry eye in the house. The newly degreed minister, bearing his blushing honors with graceful humility, arrived home yesterday morning. * * * In the afternoon the deacon, we regret to say, dissolved his connection with the church and bought a shot gun. About the same time a genial and urbane telegraph operator began leaving for parts unknown as fast as the lightning express would carry him.

Church in Greensburg Burned.

GREENSBURG, July 22.—About three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the United Brethren Church of this place, which was quickly consumed, making a total loss on the church of $3,000; insurance, $2,000. The wind was favorable, or a greater portion of the town would have been laid in ashes, owing to poor water facilities. The origin of the fire is supposed to be spontaneous combustion.

IT is reported that Mapleson has lost in London the money he made in America last season.

MY PASTOR.

BY DR. HOLLAND.

Thus have I brought my pastor to your view:
Now let me tell you what he did not do.
His sacred record he did not besmirch
By seeking calls and flirting with a church.
He never got his name in public print,
Yoked with a statement, or a quiet hint,
That he was greatly wanted, with his gowa,
To grace the pulpit in another town,
And thus to break a dozen people's rest
And find himself enjoyed with fresher zest.
Of all the triflers that the world have cursed,
Surely, the cleric trifler is the worst—
The man who plays with calls as cats with mice,
Or gambles with them as with loaded dice,
Using a people's love and confidence
To push himself and plot for power and peace,
There are some ministers, I grieve to say—
He was not one of them—who has e a way
Of bringing out their nice, ornamental faces
On great occasions and in public places,
As a fine garnish for the loaves and fishes
That furnish forth our intellectual dishes.
All the broad platforms within fifty miles
Have borne their forms and blossomed with their smiles.
There was another thing he did not do—
This best of ministers I've shown to you—
He did not drop his pride of manhood down,
Till he could curry favor with a clown;
Or take a benefaction, nothing loth,
From sneering worldlings who despised his cloth.
He did not claim for groceries or rent
A discount clerical of ten per cent.
He did not run his necktcloth for a fare
On railroads, as he travelled here and there,
Till keen directors, with a business eye,
Came to regard it as a railroad tie.
He did not claim, or privilege or pelf
Through honor to his office for himself;
But from his stalwart youth to failing age
He did his honest work for honest wage,
And held the pauper spirit under ban,
And paid his bills like any other man.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Great Financial Statesman of the Jeffersonian Republican Party.

(Review of Gallatin's life in N.Y. Sun.)

The lately published correspondence of the two great Federalist statesmen, John Adams and Alexander Hamilton, is now supplemented by the letters and other writings of one of their chief opponents. Next to Thomas Jefferson, the anti-Federalist party had no more able, accomplished, and distinguished champion than was Albert Gallatin. For the student of American politics few names are invested with more substantial dignity than that of the foremost Democratic financier, and although he has kept a less tenacious hold on the public remembrance than some of his contemporaries, it is worth noting that he once enjoyed exceptional favor among the masses of the people. There is no doubt that Albert Gallatin, had he been elegible under the Constitution, would at one time have received the nomination of President from those who represented Jeffersonian principles. But he was an alien by birth, like Alexander Hamilton and Alexander James Dallas, and it is a curious fact that all three should have occupied the position of Secretary of the Treasury, and should have left behind them a reputation for conspicuous ability in that most delicate and onerous department of the Government. Young Hamilton was but a boy when he came from the island of Jamaica, and obtained most of the instruction he was ever to derive from professional tutors at King's now Columbia College, in the city of New York. Mr. Dallas also came to Philadelphia from Jamaica, but he had been previously educated, married and admitted to the bar in England. At the age of eighteen Mr. Gallatin having received a university education, left his native city of Geneva, and, reaching New England in 1779, entered the Continental army, and served on the Maine frontier. Four years afterwarward, when the war was over, we find him teaching French in Harvard College, and a little later meet him in Virginia, where he is offered the post of land agent by General Washington, which, however, he declines. He decided finally to settle in Western Pennsylvania, and bought a farm in Eayette County, on the Monongahela river. Here, although his command of the English language was still imperfect, he rapidly gained the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, and during a large part of the next fifteen years was employed in legislative functions, having attained by 1800 the position of undisputed leader of the Jeffersonian party in the House of Representatives. With the accession of his chief to office, he became, as we have said, Secretary of the Treasury, and during a quarter of a century was called upon by successive administrations to discharge the most important executive and diplomatic duties.

In the letter addressed to Louis F. Delesdernier, and preserved in the Maine Historical Society publications, Mr. Gallatin gives a sketch of his early life during the years from 1783 to 1798. After leaving Harvard College, as we have stated, he went to Virginia, where he stayed, he tells us, till the spring of 1784. Thence he went to the Western territory, sometimes called the Ohio country, and remained there two years, locating and directing the surveys of a quantity of land for himself, a Mr. Savary, and others. In 1786, being then 25 years old, he received from Geneva his small patrimony, and, by the advice of Patrick Henry, purchased a plantation of about 400 acres, on which he continued to live until he went to Washington. "I was a bad farmer," he said, "and have been unfortunate in some mercantile pursuits I had embraced; I have just made out to live independent, and am neither richer nor poorer than I was twelve years ago." The fact is, Mr. Gallatin was not well calculated to make money—he cared but little about it, for his personal wants were small, and his mind pursued other objects with more pleasure than mere business. Most of his time, indeed, was employed in reading. His first marriage took place in 1789, but he had the misfortune to lose his wife six months afterward. The same year he was chosen a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and in the two succeeding years he was elected to the Legislature. Mr. Gallatin does not mention in this letter that, in 1793, he had been made United States Senator and had taken a seat, though at the end of two months he was declared ineligible on the ground that he had not yet been a citizen of the United States the requisite nine years. Gallatin's mediatory attitude toward the whisky insurrection, which broke out in Western Pennsylvania, was instrumental in effecting a peaceful accommodation between the Government and the people. The letter from which we have quoted, however, does not mention this circumstance, or the fact that, by way of recognizing this service, he was elected to the House of Representatives as a people's candidate. From the first he took high rank in that body among the champions of the most advanced Democratic ideas, and the sympathizers with the French republic, as opposed to the conservative, anglicizing tendencies of the Federalists then in power. He was not a man to be scared by names, and, on one occasion, went so far as to charge Washington and Jay with having pussillanimously surrendered the honor of their country. As this speech came from a man whose accent betrayed his foreign birth, and whose youth indicated that he could not have arrived in this country much before the close of the war, it naturally exasperated the Federalists, one of whom remarked that "he could not feel thankful to the gentleman for coming all the way from Geneva to accuse Americans of pusillanimity." We may note, also, that it was on Mr. Gallatin's motion the Committee of Ways and Means was first organized as a standing committee of the House in 1795. Meanwhile Mr. Gallatin had married a second time in 1793, and by his wife, a very amiable and lovely person, he had one son.

"In this political life," writes Mr. Gallatin, "some requirements and a tolerable share of attention to public business have rendered me more conspicuous than I could have expected, but without increasing my happiness, and still less my fortune." As to his political character, during those violent party times, no man could expect the approbation of all. Gallatin was praised by some and abused by others. But he was blessed, he tells us, with a very even temper: "It has not been altered by time or politics, and I quietly pursue that line of conduct which, to my weak judgment, seems the best for the welfare of that country which has granted me a generous asylum and intrusted me with its most important concerns." Remembering, however, the somewhat rash action of Jefferson's friends on behalf of the French Republican envoys, he concedes that "I am liable to error, as liable as any other man, but I do not believe that I am very apt to be led away by passion, or to be blinded by enthusiasm or prejudice in favor of any modern system."

In the so-called declaration, put forth by the committee of Fayette County at the crisis of the armed protest in 1794 against the Excise law, there are some remarkable reflections on the power of the Federal Government to coerce a minority of its citizens, and the right of that minority to secede. Of course, the case is not precisely parallel to that presented in 1860, because the insurgents were not sovereign States, but represented only a fraction of a single commonwealth. Yet when we consider that this first strain upon our Constitution took place only five years after its adoption, and when nearly all its framers were alive, it is most instructive to examine Mr. Gallatin's views upon the matter, confirmed as they are by his opinions expressed some years later, during the species of deadlock produced by the balloting for Jefferson and Burr—a state of things not unlike the perplexity and peril which attended the electoral count of 1876. In the Fayette declaration, which was penned by Mr. Gallatin, it was not disputed that occasions might arise where oppression on the part of the majority would justify resistance or secession in the minority. The principle seems to have been recognized, and only the question of expediency was discussed viz., whether the actual harm resulting from the Excise law justified the so-called whisky insurrection. In Mr. Gallatin's judgment, resistance and civil war, at that stage of the national existence, would have meant anarchy and ruin to western Pennsylvania and a probable annihilation of the Union. He goes on to point out that in order to conciliate so many and various interests as those of the several parts of the Union, mutual forbearance, manifestations of good will one to another, and reciprocal acts of friendship are as essentially necessary as a strict adherence to the Constitution which binds us together. He adds, in words of notable significance, that "if ever the fatal lesson is taught the inhabitants of this extensive republic to shed one another's blood, we may forever bid farewell to harmony, to mutual confidence, and to peace. The seeds of dissension, a spirit of hatred and revenge will be implanted in every man's heart, and whatever might be the future duration of a nominal Union, its reality will no longer exist."

The letters which passed between Mr. Gallatin and President Jefferson or President Madison during the former's twelve years tenure of the Treasury, throw much light on the peculiar fiscal difficulties which he surmounted, and upon the prudent and astute management which gained him the reputation of a great financier. He was now in a position to apply the convictions set forth in the treatises published before he had taken office, and entitled "A Sketch of Finances," ans "Views of Public Debt." As is well known, he opposed the increase of a national debt, and promoted its gradual extinction. A glance at these letters will attest that his influence was by no means confined to his department, but swept over the whole field of foreign and domestic politics. It is interesting to find, for example, a message of Thomas Jefferson submitted to Mr. Gallatin for correction, and returned with a large amount of erasures and additions. It appears that President Madison in 1809 offered him the State Department, which he refused, preferring to continue in the Treasury. But when the war with England broke out and the Emperor of Russia proffered his mediation, the President insisted that Mr. Gallatin should go as Envoy to St. Petersburg. As it turned out, that project miscarried, but his residence in the Russian capital at a most eventful juncture brought him into intimate relations with some of the most distinguished men of the Napoleonic era. His fetters, accordingly, from St. Petersburg, while they are less useful to the student of American politics, are more generally entertaining. One, for instance, is addressed to Gen. Moreau, who had lately returned from his exile in America, and was on the eve of the battle where he was to lose his life. Another short epistle is addressed to the American Envoy by Mme. de Stael, who, by the way, was a distant connection of his family; a third is addressed to Lafayette, and we observe that in all of Mr. Gallatin's correspondence at this epoch, while he is outspoken enough in his loyalty to free institutions, he has quite outgrown his earlier indiscriminate sympathy for France, and declines to recognize in Bonaparte anything but a usurper. No doubt his situation was delicate, and he felt constrained to countenance the attitude of those through whom he hoped to further his country's interests; and yet there is something strange in Mr. Gallatin's indifference to the military glories of the First Empire, and in his prompt adoption of the contemptuous phrases applied by Stein and Castlereigh to the Corsican phenomenen. The truth is that Mr. Gallatin was not only a skilled financier, but an adroit diplomatist, and of this he gave such proof when the negotiations abandoned at St. Petersburg were resumed at Ghent, that President Madison besought him to remain in Europe as American Minister at Paris. His letter to the President on this occasion is worth citing.

Mr. Gallatin says briefly that the "compensation allowed to foreign ministers is incompetent to the support of an envoy at Paris in the style in which he is expected to live, and which it is of some importance to the country that he should maintain. My private resources," he continues, "are too scanty to supply the deficiency, without making sacrifices, which would leave my family at my death dependent on others." He adds, that "supposing he could barely exist in the French capital for a few years, he would return with children having acquired expensive and foreign habits, and having lost the opportunities for entering into the active pursuits, by which they must support themselves, and myself too old to assist, and too poor to maintain them." Nevertheless, he assures Mr. Madison that these sacrifices would have been made without hesitation, if the mission had in view any important and attainable object of public utility. It turned out that the interests of the United States imperatively demanded at that time in Paris the services of a thoroughly competent representative, and within less than a twelvemonth after his return to New York Mr. Gallatin was prevailed upon by President Monroe to accept the mission to France. There he remained some seven years, and it was during this period that he rendered some essential service to Mr. Alexander Baring in the negotiation of a loan for the French Government. Mr. Baring, in return, offered him a part of the loan on terms so remarkably favorable, that without advancing any funds he could have realized a fortune. "I thank you," was Gallatin's reply. "I will not accept your obliging offer, because a man who has had the direction of the finances of his country as long as I have should not die rich."

On Mr. Gallatin's return from France, in 1823, he declined the nomination of the Democratic party for the office of Vice President, and also refused a seat in the Cabinet; but a little later accepted from President Adams the post of Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain, where he negotiated some important commercial conventions. In 1827 he settled in New York, where he engaged for some years in the banking business, and gave much of his attention to literature, and especially to historical and ethnological researches. When he died in 1849 he was eighty-eight years old.

Science and Art.

(Lime Kiln Club Oration in Detroit Free Press.)

The judge explained that he was on his way to Lake Superior to see his aged father, and he had halted here for a couple of days to make the personal acquaintance of every local member of the club, and to petition it for membership. He had noticed the high standing taken by the club in matters affecting science and art, and he was greatly pleased.

"Science," added the judge as he stepped on Waydown Beebe's curtain, "am above us, below us, an' all aroun' us, an' yit the great majority of men doan' seem to realize the fack. What builds de fiah in de stove, 'cept science? What biles the 'taters in de kittle, 'cept science? What furnishes our clothes, our homes, an' eben our graves, 'cept science? Gaze on de sun. But fer science who'd know whether dat shiny orb war ober in Kennedy or 90,000,000 in de sky on a bee-line? Gaze on de moon. But for science, who among us would know its influence on de watermelon crop? Look at de stars. Beto' de advent of science, who could tell Venus from Aunt Betsy, de nort' star fum de big dipper, or de dog star from de cat star? Science made the steam injine, de kivered cars, de wheelbarrow, de whitewash brush, an' de several odder articles which hav made dis nashun what it am to-day. Science frows bridges across great rivers; it brings up water from de deep well; it puts out fires; it gives us de fine comb; it makes de plug hat and de paper collars; it brings us de glorus Fo'th of July; it mixes peas and beans wid our coffee so dat we can't tell which it tastes de mos' of, an' but for science de man wid de toofache would be nowhar."

After taking a very lean drink of water and absorbing a trochee to offset it, the speaker continued:

"We will now turn to art. We see in eberyfing around around us, from de pictures on de milk-carts to a pile of clam shells in de front doah yard, men who might stand for a hull hour in de front ob a tea store chromea representin' sunset in Wisconsin or sunrise in Noo Jersey, an' not see nuffin to expand deir souls an' turn deir thoughts into oder channels. I've seen white men stan' before a bust ob Cæsar an' find fault wid de squint ob his left eye, an' I've seen black men stan' befo' a fence all painted off wid de red an' blue an' yaller an' look for nuffin but nail holes. Take science away from us and we wouldn't know why we grease de wheelbarrow. Take art away from us an' we might as well live in canal boats. I am glad to see de stress dis club takes in boaf subjects. Your reports on astronomy hab reached ebery co'ner in de lan'; an' your pictures an' relics in dis hall am proof dat art, left in your care, will grow an' flourish till no maker will dare offer a broom to de public without de handle am painted blue. Wid dese few suggestions an' aggregations, I will now clothes."

Pools and Penury.

(From the Cleveland Penny Press.)

Ten years ago a wealthy gentleman from outside the city took dinner with a Euclid avenue nabob, and the host's dexterity at carving was quite generally complimented. The other day the same man, coming to the city again, took dinner at a cheap restaurant on the public square, and, after a sharp look, recognized in the restaurant carver, half hidden by a screen, his wealthy host of ten years before. The Euclid avenue nabob had squandered his fortune "bucking the tiger," and had also "got away" with an additional $80,000 which a deceased relative had left his wife. He bought pools.

WASHINGTON'S ACCOUNT BOOK.

An Insight Into His Private Life and Expenditures,

And the Money he Devoted to the Turf and Whist.

(New York World's Letter.)

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A year or more ago Congress appropriated $12,000 to purchase some Washington relics of Mr. Dangerfield Lewis, who is a relation by descent of the first President and lives on one of the many Shenandoah Valley estates in which General Washington invested. Soon after the appropriation was made the relics were bought, but have since been carefully locked up in the Patent Office while the usual controversy as to what department should have charge of them has gone on. At last it has been determined that the State Department shall take the papers and that the Interior Department shall retain the Washington portrait and the furniture. On what theory all these historical mementoes are scattered about it would be difficult to tell. But whatever may have been the arguments and compromises on the one side and the other, the fact remains that the result of a year's diplomatic correspondence and negotiation between Secretaries Evarts and Schurz is that the Foreign Affairs Department takes the account book and the patents signed by Lord Duncan and the Interior Department takes the picture and the tea tables.

The most interesting thing in the Lewis collection is one of Washington's account books. It was the book in which he kept his personal expense account from 1772 to 1795, with the exception of the time during which he was away from Mount Vernon in command of the American army.

The account book is, of course, like all the other account books of Washington with which the public is familiar. It is a good-sized, brass-clasped book, made in London. There is not a blot in its pages, and most of it is in his own handwriting. It contains accounts with his overseers, the Custis estate, his wife's children, and incidentally throws a strong side-light in the kind of life Washington led when he threw off the cares and dignities of public station. He certainly followed the fashions prevailing in the "Old Dominion." He was a large-bodied, strong, healthy specimen of the Squire type of manhood. He liked good horses and good dogs. He loved to ride after foxes and he loved a good horse race. He was attentive to business, careful in details, scrupulous in the management of money, but when he had done all that prudence and honesty required he gambled at "cards and other play," just as did every good Virginian in those days.

One of the longest accounts in the book is with "Cards and other Play." On one page cards, &c., are debited with his losses and on the other side credited with his winnings. He pursued these games of chance pretty regularly for the three years through which the account runs, but his play was marked by very much the same carefulness and economy that characterized his household expenditures. He never lost nor won large sums, and he kept his winnings and losings pretty evenly balanced. In the three years covered by the account he won £72 2s. and 6d. and lost £78 5s and 9d., leaving a balance against "Cards and Other Play" of £6 3s. and 3d. Much of this gambling was done at Williamsburg while he was attending the stormy sessions of the House of Burgesses when it was indulging in its fierce contentions with the Earl of Dunmore. Sometimes he had a game with some old friend when he went over to Fredericksburg to visit his mother and there is a long line of credit to cards for winnings at Mount Vernon. His fellow-legislators seem to have been better gamesters than Washington for he generally lost at Williamsburg, where on two occasions he lost his largest amounts, each time the modest sum of £9 10s. His heaviest winnings were made at the Annapolis races in October, 1772. The balance in his favor after two days play was £13 7s. He was a constant contributor, too, to the neighboring "clubs," of which there were many. a rubber of whist seeming to have established its place even then among the Virginia gentry, a place which it holds to this day, as every one familiar with Virginia country life knows.

Washington, evidently from this account book, used to go up to the annual Annapolis races in a grand way, and while there used to spend his money like a "gentleman." He bet on the horses and bet on cards. He went to the theatre and took his friends with him, and he apparently enjoyed himself to the full while Mrs. Washington stayed at home and dutifully looked after her domestic concerns. The following is a transcript of his account of expenses at the races in October, 1772:

	L.	S.	D.
Traveling expenses	2	10	11
Servants in trip	0	17	0
Sundry tickets to the plays there	1	0	0
Sundry tickets to the ball there	0	12	0
Two boxes of claret, £5 in Maryland currency	20	14	0
Horse, £50 in Maryland currency	40	0	0
Charity	2	3	0
Cash lost on the races	1	6	0
Cash paid for a hatt (sic) for Miss Custis	4	4	0
Cash to Mrs. Custis at Annapolis	2	14	0

This was an extraordinary large amount of money for Washington to spend, even after the £13 won at cards were deducted. The next year the races took place two weeks earlier, and Washington was promptly on hand with his retinue of servants and with money to spend, though with not so large an amount as he scattered about the year before. His account this year stood:

	L.	S.	D.
For traveling expenses	4	16	10
Sundry play tickets	5	16	0
Tickets to the ball	0	6	0
Cards and racing	3	16	0
Servants	1	15	2

He was probably restrained by the presence of young Mr. Custis, who made his first appearance at the races, and whose expenses amounted to £3, not itemized. The only other mention of gaming in any way, is a charge to "point and loss," for the chances in a raffle for an Encyclopædia.

The character of the rest of the entries in the book is that of all his other account books which have been given to the public. The details of his business, his fish-selling, and his corn and wool trade, are familiar to all who know anything of Washington's life. There is an occasional sale of a box of claret, presumably to accommodate a neighbor, and charges for duty on pipes of wine imported from his London agents. There are records of business transactions with Governor Clinton of New York, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and other famous men, but it is impossible to glean from the meagre, business-like entries of the account book the nature of the commerce between them. One account, however, is full of suggestions. It is with Major General Charles Lee, and is as follows:

1775	L.	S.
June 7.—Cash lent him at Mt. Vernon	15	0
Cash lent him on the road from Philadelphia to Cambridge at different times, viz., 6 guineas and $4	9	12
Total	24	12

The slothful, careless soldier of fortune had evidently set out from Beckely to join Washington and travel with his chief to the American army around Boston without money enough to pay his expenses. It was like him to do so and it was like Washington to lend him all the money he wanted and to never ask him for it. It was like Lee, too, to quarrel with his friend, to seek to despise him, and lo never repay the debt, as he never did. After his death, in December, 1786, there is a credit on the opposite page to Lee's executor of the precise amount due, no interest having been charged.

In Washington's account with his mother there are no entries on the credit side. He sent cash to her by various hands, and regularly charged her with it, writing at the bottom of the account, which was not footed, the word "settled." This, however, does not indicate that Mrs. Washington made no return for the money advanced by her son or that the money was cut from her own estate. This book, notwithstanding its neatness and apparent accuracy, shows that Washington was not what business men of to-day would call a careful bookkeeper. There are other accounts than this with his mother, simply marked "settled," and left unbalanced. A quite important one with Governor Clinton had written on the credit side that though apparently open it is balanced and discharged. At the end of the year the balance was generally forced. At the close of 1773, for instance, Washington balanced the book by writing at the foot of the last column:

Either lost, stolen or neglected to be charged, £144 8s 11d. In 1774 he was short some £56, and something was stolen, lost or neglected to be charged almost every year.

After the Revolutionary war began the household and farm accounts were apparently kept in another book, and at the close of the war the entries are in another than Washington's handwriting, probably Lund Washington's. There is but one entry on each side in an account with La Fayette, and the credit, which was made almost seven years before the debit was written, is decidedly curious. Under the date of January 29, 1793, the Marquis de la Fayette is debited as follows:

To a bill of exchange for 2,310 Guilders Holl'd currency, drawn by George Mead on Henry Gildermeester of Amsterdam, in favor of Nicholas Staphorst, the am't of which Mr. Van Staphorst was requested to hold subject to the order of Madame La Fayette, who was at the same time written to informing her thereof. Am't 200 Guineas.

On the opposite page is credited the following:

October, 1786. By one jackass and two jeanettes sent to me by you from the island of Malta.

This squared the accounts between the two friends.

Anecdote of Governor Allen.

(Ross County Register.)

Several years ago, when the building of the Sciota Valley road was on the tapis, a delegation of prominent citizens of Columbus, Circleville and Portsmouth met in the parlor of one of our hotels, in conjunction with a number of our own citizens, to consult as to the best means of pushing the enterprise to completion. To give more than usual eclat to the gathering, the "Old Governor" was induced to attend and give his advice. [Chillicotheans were always fond of "showing him off" to strangers.] After the business portion of the meeting had been despatched, the conversation turned upon general topics, and finally some one asked the Governor why he did not re-enter politics and become a candidate for the Presidency. This was enough to set the Governor going. Taking up his personal history from the earliest day, he recounted in his impressive manner, step by step, the events of his life, until from a poor boy he had served this district as Representative, and the State two terms as Senator, "having for compeers such men as Harry Clay, Webster, Calhoun and Tom Benton." "Leaving the Senate, gentlemen," he continued, "I retired to my home and gave myself to study—profound study; deep study—and after twenty-five years of companionship with my books, I came to the conclusion, gentlemen, that to be the President of a little patch of territory on a third rate planet, by G—d, was unworthy the ambition of a statesman and a scholar!" The flashing eye, the deep, leonine intonation with which this was said, and the straightening of the form and the shake of the head which accompanied it, will readily be recalled by all who ever heard him talk upon that all-absorbing topic.

The President's Stinginess.

(Washington Special to St. Louis Republican.)

Mr. Hayes last fall said to the department clerks they might contribute to the campaign fund and allowed it to be understood that he would make a personal contribution. All the members of the Cabinet gave $100 and it was expected Mr. Hayes would follow Grant's illustrious example and give ten per cent. of his salary or $5,000 to the fund. At that time Charles Foster was here at the head of the Republican Congressional Committee and your correspondent interviewed him on the subject. He then said the President would contribute to the fund in some way, may be by giving to the local campaign committees in the districts of one or two of his Ohio friends who were running for Congress. The truth is he has never given a cent and has not done so this year, preferring to allow the clerks to be bled for the money to elect his friends to office, so that he may be able to continue to save $40,000 a year of his salary.

A Liberal University.

The University of Vienna is Catholic, though less Ultramontane than it was before 1873. Prof. Brucke, a Protestant, has just been chosen rector—a thing without precedent in the history of the university, now upward of 600 years old. A Hebrew, Prof. Grunhut, has also been elected Dean of the Jurist Faculty. The latter fact is still more remarkable than the former, since the obtaining of a doctor's degree was all but impossible for a Jew till the time of Joseph II. When this Emperor smoothed the way for the admission of Jews to academic places the university expressly resisted the taking of any honorary position by a Jew—a thing which has never happened till now. Grunhut, moreover, is the first Hebrew that has been a Professor in the Faculty of Jurisprudence. Both elections are popular in the circle of the students attending the university.

Starving to Death.

Thousands of men and women are starving themselves to death. They dare not eat or drink this or that, fearing it will increase their flesh. Life depends upon continuous self-denial. The only safe and reliable remedy for this terrible condition is Allan's Anti-Fat. It is wholly vegetable and perfectly harmless. Its use insures a reduction of from two to five pounds per week. Sold by duggists.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13, 1878.

To the Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat:

GENTLEMEN—The following report is from the lady who used Allan's Anti-Fat: "It (the Anti-Fat) had the desired effect, reducing the fat from two to five pounds a week, until I had lost twenty five pounds. I hope never to regain what I have lost.

Yours respectfully,
POWELL & PLIMPTON,
Wholesale Druggists.

Weekly Post.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$8 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail..... 4 50
DAILY POST, three months, by mail..... 2 25

THE WEEKLY POST.

POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

ONE COPY, one year.....$1 50
CLUBS OF FIVE, or over..... 1 25

☞Remittances must be made in Money Orders, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Postoffice to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of THE DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 26, 1879.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not receive Five or Ten-cent Stamps in payment for subscriptions to THE WEEKLY POST. Parties remitting for THE WEEKLY will bear this in mind, as the stamps will be returned in every case.

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the DIX mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A Reduction in Terms of Subscription to the Weekly Post.

A reduction has been made in the terms of subscription to THE WEEKLY POST that make it one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weekly paper in the Union, of its standard of excellence as a political and family journal. The following shows the reduced terms:

Single Subscriptions, REDUCED *from $2 00 to $1 50 per annum.*

In Clubs of Five or over, REDUCED *from $1 50 to $1 25 per annum.*

For every Club of Ten, an extra copy will be furnished free.

We prepay all postage.

Here are inducements to our subscribers to renew their subscriptions as well as do something to extend the circulation of THE WEEKLY POST.

We ask comparison between THE POST and any other weekly political paper in the country. We print weekly fifty-six columns of matter, comprising not only a choice literary, miscellaneous and agricultural selection, but original correspondence from Harrisburg and Washington editorial discussion of current political and general news; carefully collated market reports, with all local, State, United States and foreign news of interest. In no other journal is there presented such a variety of important, varied and interesting reading.

SOUND ADVICE FROM A LABOR ORGAN.

We are glad to see that the *National Labor Tribune* of this city, a paper that has deservedly won great influence with the working classes, discusses with sound judgment and forcible argument, the centralization of power in the Federal Government at the sacrifice of the constitutional rights of the States and the principle of local self-government. It sets forth the most important of pending issues in this concise way:

The Republicans have decided to go before the people favoring centralization in a wider sense than it has been mooted since the death of the Federal party, which was annihilated on a similar issue. On the contrary, the Democrats hang on grimly to their old tradition of State sovereignity, and deny the right of the President to order United States troops to polling places. This is one of the most momentous issues now, or ever, brought before the American people, inasmuch as it underlies the great principle upon which the Union was built, and the National party should declare as soon as possible on which side it stands. It is not a question which the old parties should be permitted to monopolize.

The National Convention at Altoona would have done well had it adopted the *Tribune's* advice, and declared on which side its party proposes to stand. Concede the use of Federal troops as a police agency in the States, and corporation and capital power, with such a man in the White House as GRANT, would soon find a summary way of adjusting labor disputes.

Referring to the ground taken by Mr. HAYES, in his veto messages, that he did not contemplate the use of troops at the polls, the *Labor Tribune* continues:

A President may not have the least idea of using troops in a certain way, but circumstances of a partisan nature, or otherwise, may arise and his "good intentions" flee to that place which is popularly supposed to be "paved" with that impalpable article. The workingmen of America cannot easily forget that the last time a detachment of the army was sent into this State in July, 1877, one of the shoulder strapped gentry jumped on the cab of an engine at Johnstown, and with a revolver pointed at the head of the engineer compelled him to handle the levers on pain of death. Yet it is not to be supposed Hayes contemplated this inexcusable trampling on personal rights when he ordered troops to Pennsylvania, nor yet did he contemplate when sworn into office that he would be called upon to thus order troops. It is not a question of what a President of the Republic may contemplate—it is the opportunity which is presented them and Hayes himself in the Congressional elections in two States next fall and the general election in 1880—which should be considered. This opportunity, an illustration of the workings of which was made clear in the pistol pointed at the railway engineer's head two years ago, may within another two years reach the possible logical result of many pistols pointed at the heads of many citizens who may exercise their right to ask for more wages or resist reduction.

Then again, as to Senator BLAINE'S shallow argument that an army of 25,000 men is not to be feared, the *Tribune* says:

The use of the army, in accordance with the new doctrine of the Stalwart Republicans, would not be by marshaling the forces ostentatiously; for that could hardly be done successfully. The liberties of a people like ours are not taken from them at one fell swoop. It is done insidiously; their rights are curtailed by degrees, so gently that unless the people be very jealous of these rights they may not observe that freedom is being undermined; and it is when this gradual undermining has become a custom so common as to attract no particular attention that the grand bounce of an army, even though so small as twenty-five thousand strong, would be effective to crush out liberty and place the workingmen where it is sought by the money-bags element to place them; in a position wherein, according to the New York bondocrat press, they must not expect to fare so much better than the laborers of Europe, or, as remarked by Henry Ward Beecher, they must not growl at bread and water for breakfast, good water and bread for dinner, and the same strengthening diet for supper. If the centralization drift, and the army as a police force drift, shall continue to drift onward, and the sophistries of the parvenues who run the National Banks and the Administration, and have blocked out the new found principles of the Republican party, gain proselytes, how long will it be before the incident of the army officer's revolver in contact with the locomotive engineer's head will become a common occurrence?

We are glad to see this view of this important and vital question, pressed on the workingmen. Their rights and liberties as well of those of all other citizens, can only be maintained and perpetuated by a close adherence to the limitations of the Constitution. That it is the purpose of the "strong government" faction that controls the Republican party to overthrow these limitations and pave the way for consolidated and centralized government at Washington, usurping the functions of the States, and ruling the land by the military and civil agents of Federal power, is scarcely denied and certainly very thinly disguised.

THE STATE PLATFORM.

The New York *Herald* commenting on the platform of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, says:

The Democrats made themselves ridiculous by adopting a platform which charges President Hayes with designs upon the liberties of the people, an accusation which is so absurd that no politician who has a decent respect for the common sense of his constituents would venture to make it. The use of troops at the polls, and of election marshals as these are now allowed by law, is in our judgment unjustifiable, and the laws which authorize them, and which were passed during a period of social turmoil after the war, ought to be repealed, because they are liable to gross misuse in the hands of bad men.

But the *Herald* thinks it very wrong to charge Mr. HAYES with bad intentions. The intentions of a public officer invested with great powers and responsibilities must be judged by his acts. "Soft words butter no parsnips." No President ever sent out more emphatic declarations than General GRANT about the supremacy of the civil over the military power. As a military man accustomed to military methods, it was natural he should do so to disarm a very natural distrust. But when the partizan necessity arose that demanded troops at the polls, troops in the court room, troops in the halls of legislation, troops in the Governor's office, troops around the returning boards, GRANT was the man for the times. He paid as little heed to his pledges or the safeguards of the Constitution as NAPOLEON in 1851.

So it may be with HAYES. He disclaims any purpose to use the military at the polls, but insists he shall retain the legal right to do so. He applauds seemingly the principle the Democrats contend for, but is careful to hold on to the power to destroy the principle. We all know what ZACH CHANDLER and other leading Stalwarts would deem cause sufficient to justify the use of troops. It would be the probability of their party's defeat. Their power over HAYES—that of strong men over weak men—would soon show him the importance and necessity, "to preserve the peace," of using the military at the polls.

It was because of these facts—the use of the military by GRANT to control elections and HAYES' "*claim of right* to surround the ballot-boxes with troops to intimidate the electors," that the Democratic State Convention denounce his "unconstitutional and despotic use of the veto power as an insult and menace to the country."

THE SOUTHERN PLAGUE.

The yellow fever has undoubtedly laid hold of Memphis, but it remains to be seen whether it will develop to the fearful epidemic of last year. Medical people think not, but this is merely guess work, as so far the scourge has baffled science as well as experience. Every year's visitation is a law unto itself. There were seven new cases on Saturday, two or three deaths and the number of persons down with the fever is stated at fifty. The stampede of people from the doomed city continues, and every person who can get away is urged to do so. The business houses are closing and soon the population will be reduced to a few thousand whites. Last year, at the heighth of the epidemic, there remained in the city about 5,000 whites and 15,000 negroes. The quarantine against Memphis by the cities and towns south of it is very strict. This is also the case at Cairo. Louisville is taking every precaution in inspecting and quarantining boats and trains, but has not cut off communication. The Memphis people are taking refuge generally in middle and east Tennessee. A few days will determine the extent of the fever, but in Memphis, it certainly will not have the population to feed on it had last year. It is needless to disguise the fact that there is an uneasy feeling along the Ohio and Mississippi, that should the disease obtain its last year's foothold in Memphis, there will be danger of the spread of the plague to more Northern cities along those rivers. Our health authorities should quietly prepare themselves, by digesting a plan of quarantine and inspection, for the appearance of the fever on the Ohio. Nothing need be done to excite alarm, but the quiet work of preparation should be commenced forthwith. There is no certain immunity of any place North or South, until the appearance of severe frosts, and that time is two months ahead.

The appearance of the fever is having a disastrous effect on the breadstuffs and provision markets. Hog products and grain have declined. There is almost a business panic among the dealers of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and there have been a number of failures owing to the shrinkage in prices.

SWIFT PUNISHMENT.

This is what is wanted these days if we are to look to the enforcement of the criminal laws for the protection of society in the prevention of crime. If it is known that criminals are to be tried speedily, to be convicted surely, and punished without fail, there will grow up a wholesome fear of the law, now much ridiculed by the criminal class. It will deter the commission of crime, for every wrong-doer counts the probable cost of his intended crime.

The conviction and sentence of COX, the negro murderer of Mrs. HULL, in New York, is a notable instance of the speedy detection of a mysterious murder, and prompt trial and sentence. If COX, or others guilty of such diabolical crime, could be executed within twenty-four hours of the sentence, who can doubt the effect would be to bring the criminal class of the locality at once to a realizing sense of the danger of their evil life. It is the certainty and swiftness of punishment that acts as a deterring force, and not the parade of big trials, with the law's delays, which, with a shrewd lawyer with unlimited fees, can hardly be exhausted, and certainly not until the influence of the penalty has been lost on those who most need the lesson. In the COX case, although there is no doubt of the negro's guilt or that the murder falls within the capital degree, no sooner is sentence pronounced than the machinery of delay is set in force to deter its execution, and it is said with appeals, motions, and counter motions, the enforcement of the sentence can be put off for six or eight months, although it is conceded the murderer must hang at last. Of course the condemned man has the right to all the advantages the law allows him, but the law should be framed so as to expedite the final result, if we accept the principle that the most important effect of punishment should be the prevention of crime.

A bill on this subject is now before the Georgia Legislature, and has probably passed by this time, which is worthy of careful attention in all parts of the country. The bill is founded upon the assumption that crime is measurably prevented by the assurance of its speedy punishment; and it has been prompted, in part, by the recent cruel assassination of Colonel R. A. ALSTON. The first provision of the bill is to give to cases of homicide precedence in all the Superior Courts of Georgia over every other business, whether civil or criminal. Each person against whom an indictment for homicide of whatever grade shall be found must be tried, the bill further ordains, at the term of the court in which the indictment has been drawn. Postponements for any cause are carefully classified and are limited in time to thirty days each. Where a "mistrial" occurs the case is not to go over to the next term, but is to be retried forthwith. Delays arising from appeals or writs of error are likewise closely provided for, and the time which an accused person can gain by resorting to such expedients is reduced to a minimum. Laws or parts of laws conflicting with the bill are, of course, repealed; and, so far as we can judge from its text, the measure before us is admirably adapted for the wise and urgently necessary object it has in view.

The main question suggested by this law reform in Georgia is as to whether it cannot be effected with good results elsewhere. The whole country has been passing through a dismal epoch of crime. Nearly everywhere too much time elapses between the commission and the penalty of transgression. This law reduces it to the narrowest limits consistent with the rights of the accused and the public. In making justice swift every conceivable pains should be taken to make it sure and that the innocent should be spared, but there is a vast amount of gammon expended by criminal lawyers for obvious purposes, about conviction of innocent parties. Such convictions are remarkably rare. The Georgia law is an example to be copied.

IT is not easy to see relief for the English working classes except in emigration. Hard times have exhausted the people's savings, and the outlook for the coming winter is very dark. At this juncture, when it can be least afforded, there is reason to fear a short crop. Added to this, the cable dispatches from day to day show a further paralysis of English manufactures and indications of a commercial crisis. In the cotton spinning districts the production has been cut down. A comparison between the present time and five years ago exhibits a clear diminution, looms and spindles being the measure, of much more than one-half. It is said that there are five hundred houses vacant at Rochdale. Similar bad reports are at hand from Preston, Oldham and other places. We are told on the trustworthy authority of the Manchester *Guardian* that the condition of trade in the Rosendale district is even worse. But six mills out of a hundred are working full time. Thirty-five are entirely stopped and closed, and the rest average only three and a quarter days a week. It is not surprising that in so gloomy a situation the tidings of a short crop now coming in should produce a feeling nearly akin to despair. The only way out of the terrible dilemma, seems to be by emigration. The United States have already absorbed a large fraction of the population of Ireland, and they are now, no doubt, destined to receive something like a proportionate share of the people of England and Scotland.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

EX-RECORDER QUAY don't like the Democratic platform, which is the most natural thing in the world, but he concedes the candidate "will poll a good many votes which were cast for Governor HOYT." Shouldn't wonder.

THE action of the Democratic State Convention was the work of the delegates, uninfluenced by outside presure, and was representative of Democratic opinion in the State. The Convention was full while the attendance of outsiders, working in particular interests, was noticeably slim.

THERE is trouble in England about railroad discrimination in the carriage of American meat in large quantities at lower rates than English. The opinion was expressed in the House of Lords, when the question came up, that the granting of such preferential rates was a violation of law.

SEVERAL additional yellow fever cases are reported in Memphis, and exodus from the city of all who can get away goes on. Of course business is utterly prostrated, and stocks of merchandize are being removed. The physicians do not think the fever will assume epidemic form, but they advise all who can do so to get away.

THE New York *Tribune*, which is certainly not good authority on the subject, claims to know that if Mr. TILDEN is renominated in 1880, the second place on the ticket will be given to Speaker RANDALL, and the platform will embody a proposition that the Government shall cease to pay interest upon bonds held by National banks as security for circulation.

THE Chicago *Times* wants to know if the Government of the United States was made for the SHERMANS. "The General has just returned from a long tour of inspection in the region of the upper lakes, accumulating a neat sum in mileage, while JOHN has just started in the north Atlantic on a revenue cutter. Was the Government of the United States made for the SHERMANS?"

THE *Gazette* says THE POST'S strictures on its yellow fever article are "more mild than it anticipated." This indicates its own appreciation that it was engaged in a thoroughly contemptible bit of work. All it wants, it now says, is that "the South shall accept the results of the war." This is reasonable. Certainly the South should do this, only it don't accept as "one of the results" voting the Republican ticket. That's where the *Gazette* and the South differ, and we may add the *Gazette* and a majority of the voters in a majority of the Northern States.

COLONEL FEBIGER, known as "Old Denmark," led WAYNE'S right wing on the assault on Stony Point. At Wednesday's celebration, a descendant of Colonel FEBIGER read this pithy letter from "Old Denmark" to his wife, written after the fort had been captured:

"FORT WAYNE, STONY POINT, July 16, 1779.

"MY DEAR GIRL: I have just borrowed pen, ink and paper to inform you that yesterday we marched from Fort Montgomery, and at 12 o'clock last night we stormed this confounded place, and with a loss of about fourteen killed and forty or fifty wounded we carried it. I can give you no particulars as yet. A musquet ball scraped my nose. No other damage to "Old Denmark." God bless you. Farewell.

FEBIGER."

THE bonded public debt was stated on January 1, 1876, to be $1,702,000,150. On May 31, 1879, it was stated to be $1,967,414,760. On June 30 it was stated to be $2,027,207,256, and we observe the Republican organs of recent date say it is $1,996,414,256. According to these figures the debt has actually beed increased about $300,000,000 since 1876. It is no wonder that General SPINNER declared that when he was in the office of Treasurer the public debt statements "*never agreed with his books*," and that "he was not allowed to publish truthful statements."

THE difference between Democratic and Republican rule is fully illustrated by a chapter from the history of the parties in New York: The first year of General DIX'S administration $14,800,000 was expended in running the State; in the second year this was increased to $15,700,000. Then came the rebellion against Republican waste and extravagance in 1874. TILDEN was elected, and the policy of retrenchment and reform which he inaugurated has been continued under Governor ROBINSON, resulting in the steady reduction of the running expenses of the Government, until they are now only $7,687,000, the amount of State tax this year. In five years of Democratic rule the cost of government by the Republican ring has been reduced more than one-half.

THE GRANT boom gets a sadly needed boost from his High Mightiness, the most noble ARCHIBALD, Duke of Argyle, peer, etc. His Grace on the deck of a steamer about sailing from New York on Wednesday declared:

For myself, I do not think that the people of the United States can possibly do better than to replace General Grant in the White House, and to keep him there by successive elections, if need be, *for the remaining term of his life*. I have taken pains during my visit here to read a good many of your journals, and I think I have discovered evidences of a strong wish that General Grant should again become the Chief Executive Magistrate of your Republic.

Not only the suggestion about GRANT for a third term but for the remainder of his life has been already anticipated by bonanza millionaires and the rubbish that held office under ULYSSES I. Some would favor a GRANT dynasty with the right of succession in Prince FRED as it was in DONALD the son of SIMON. His Grace, the Duke of Argyle should know he has learned no tricks in subserviency in monarchical England that equal those of our Republican snobs, who jabber about a "strong government."

"THE nonsense about the interference of the troops at the polls, is an insult to the intelligence of the party," says the *Dispatch*, referring to the Democratic platform. The *Dispatch* will admit, we suppose, that if the President has that power, he will be under temptation and partizan pressure to use it. One President may refuse and another yield to such pressure. That troops have been used to control or influence elections is undeniable. Governor GEARY, himself a Republican, called the attention of the Republican Legislature of this State, as did Governor HOFFMAN the New York Legislature, to such use of troops in their States, seven years after the war ended. The question is not whether Mr. HAYES will bayonet the ballot-box, but whether he or any other President should have the power to do so under the partizan pressure. Insisting on the retention of this power, denied the English crown for a century and a half, shows a purpose on the part of the Republicans to use it whenever the occasion for its use arrives. This occasion will be found when they are seriously threatened with the deprivation of power and patronage. Then there will be a necessity to "preserve the peace at the polls."

WE hope the report is true, the Republicans are industriously circulating, that Governor TILDEN has contributed twenty thousand dollars to the success of General EWING in Ohio; but we don't believe it. Governer TILDEN is not so lavish in his political contributions as many suppose because of his great wealth. He is much more likely to give a thousand dollars for a rare book or work of art than to a political object. When he does make political contributions, he sees to it that the money is properly applied. The "bummer element" or speculators in politics meet with no mercy at his hands. He believes in organizing and informing the people, and these simple points embody the secret of Governor TILDEN'S much talked of powers as a political manager, and as such, on a grand scale, he is certainly unsurpassed in the Union. To find and enroll the voter, to educate him by printed or oral argument, and to see that he votes, include the beginning, the middle and end of legitimate political work. No one can object to the most liberal expenditure by any party for such purposes, if the money is honestly obtained and not extorted by threats of stand and deliver, addressed to poorly paid Government clerks, shivering under the apprehension they will be dismissed from office. This is the way Citizen FOSTER replenished his "bar'l," and it is not as creditable a method as downright stealing.

Western Possibilities

Occasionally it is refreshing to turn our thoughts to the significant figures that statisticians collect to express the possibilities of the great West. A Montana correspondent of the New York *Tribune* makes some statements regarding that Territory that certainly give great promise of thrift when the country shall be developed. As a grazing region, he pronounces Montana to be without a superior, if, indeed, it has an equal. "The 40,000,000 acres of grazing lands are covered principally with nutritious bunch grass, which has proved far better as an all-the-year diet than any of the tame grasses in the East. This and other valuable native grasses follow in thick, even carpets over hill and dale alike for hundreds of miles at a stretch, curing in the faultless atmosphere as they grow, fattening cattle and sheep without other food even in midwinter, and imparting a flavor to meats rarely found where animals are stall-fed. No cattle, except a few kept up in winter for dairy purposes, are ever fed or sheltered. The expense of caring for cattle in herds of 1,000 and more is about 60 cents per head per annum. Including taxes this makes a full-grown $30-steer cost a total of $3 for care and feed." The bloated 4 per cent. bondholder cannot compare with the man who has enjoyed the profits of a well stocked cattle ranch for five years. But sheep husbanding is also making very rapid progress. Nine years ago there was no sheep in the Territory, and now over 200,000 of a remarkably fine grade are grazing on the mountain ranges. The export of wool in 1878 was 1,000,000 pounds. The Territory also contains over 16,000,000 of rich farming lands, and a former surveyor general estimates that there is a strictly agricultural tract here greater than the entire area of Ohio. The middle West is becoming a region of door-yards in comparison with these broad agricultural domains.

THE fecundity of the native New England people is a thing of the past, and the foreign-born population, in that section, is increasing in a manner which indicates that the native race will ere long be wiped out. In 1874 the decline in Massachusetts was 11,760; in 1875, 11,020; in 1879, 10,773; in 1877, 10,530; in 1878, 10,185. The State census of Massachusetts in 1877 showed the native population to be 1,233,008, producing only 16,897, children. The naturalized and unnaturalized foreigners, numbering 418,904, produced 18,071, children in the same time. In Vermont the birth rate has fallen to twenty-two per thousand, and is only seventeen and a half per thousand among the native born population, which number 283,396, and produced only 4,963 children during the las year. During the same period the 47,155 foreign-born inhabitants produced 2,063 children. A similar decline in the number of children of the natives is reported in the other New England States, and the fact is ominous of the future control of that section by the new comers. A very large immigration of French Canadians to New England has been going on for many years.

THE protective tariff don't seem to work very well in Canada, and, it is conceded, will be modified. The report of customs receipts are now in for April, May and June, and show a decrease under the new tariff of $704,912 as compared with the receipts under the lower revenue tariff for the same months of 1878. As to exports, the returns for June are not at hand, but for May the decrease in values in comparison with May of 1878 is $826,000. The decrease in the value of exports for the same month reaches the large total of $2,661,736. Canada, therefore, is losing exports, losing imports and losing duties.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

ADDRESS TO A CAT.

Sweet warbler, when the radiant moonlight falls
In mellow splendor on the haunted shed,
Oft have I listened to thy plaintiff wauls
And cursed thee from my sleep-deserted bed.
How have I wept to hear thy long-drawn shout,
"Maria! Oh-h Ma-ri-ah! Comin' on-out?"

Why dost thou rage, vain cat, when sable night
With "dewy freshness fills the silent air"?
Why dost thou climb the roof to yell and fight
And rip and spit and snort and claw and swear?
Dost thou not blush, sweet cat, when rosy dawn
Sees half thy fur clawed out and one eye gone?
—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

SENATOR WALLACE has gone West. He was in Chicago last week.

A NEW directory of Minneapolis, Minnesota, indcates that the population of the city is about 52,000.

GEN. ROBERT TOOMBS addressed the Georgia Legislature at Atlanta last Monday night, urgently favoring State regulation of freights and fares.

SENATOR GORDON'S brother-in-law, who held a position under Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, at the Capitol, has been discharged for alleged insubordination.

IT is said that the friends of Currie, who killed Porter the actor at Marshall, Texas, have raised twenty-three thousand dollars for his defence in the courts.

MRS. SARAH A. DORSEY'S bequest of all her property to Jeff Davis may not do the Confederate chieftain any good after all. Her brother and sister are going to contest the will.

COX, the convicted murderer, has begun the regulation convicted-murderer talk, and tells an interviewer he is "perfectly happy, because I know the pleasure of God will be done."

THE uniform worn by the late Prince Imperial at Saarbruck during his "baptism of fire" has been added to the treasures of the late lamented Madame Tussaud's collection in London.

INTELLIGENT London critics praise Sara Bernhardt's acting, but say that her pretentions in sculpture, painting, and literature are entirely hollow, being the plainest of advertising devices.

GRANT has been nominated for a third term by the Clarion *Republican*, which paper cannot wait for the National Convention, and puts the name of the old commander at the head of its columns.

THE law does not authorize a lien upon a baby for its board, as an illiterate New York woman imagined. She had kept the youngster, and refused to surrender him until the mother procured a writ of *habeas corpus*.

BY a vote of 1,706 to 90 Douglas County, KAN., has decided to "compromise" her bonded debt. If this were in Louisiana it would be repudiation, but as it is in a Republican stronghold in Republican Kansas —why silent be!

ALEXANDER ST. MARTIN, who was a great and valuable curiosity to physicians forty years ago, by reason of a hole in his stomach, through which the process of digestion could be studied, is still living at Oakdale, Mass., but in great poverty.

IT has come out that of $1,800 taken at a performance ostensibly for the benefit of Charles H. Patter, a needy employe of the Globe Theatre, Boston, he received only $50, and those who supposed they were contributing to a charity are indignant.

PINAFORE has outreached civilization and, like Alexander, it beholds the area of conquerable domain becoming sadly limited. Sheridan, just in from the plains, says: "The Indians all sing it; but I didn't go to hear 'em!" And the Zulus are yet to hear from.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON, the British Minister to this country, now at his summer house at Newburyport, Massachusetts, made a speech the other day at a dinner, and at its close the band struck up "For he is an Englishman," to the great ammusement of the company.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL and John Kelly are now not on speaking terms. Schell did not preside Friday night at a special meeting of the Tammany. His absence was commented upon, as he has not missed a meeting for years. They have quarreled over a street railway project.

WILLIAM HEDGE, a noted thief and counterfeiter, died ten years ago. His widow lately swallowed poison at Evansville, Indiana, but her life was saved, much to her disappointment. "I want to meet Bill," she said, "and I'm going to do it, though I 'spose I'll have to go to the devil's kingdom to find him."

THE arrears of pensions law was a godsend to widow Maria Lewis of Phœnix, New York. All her five sons joined the Union army and were all killed, leaving her to be supported by charity. She has now secured back pensions due her dead boys to the amount of $1,300 and also is guaranteed an annuity of $96.

SOME of the Washington correspondents have demonstrated mathematically that Mr. Hayes saves $40,000 a year out of the $50,000 salary of the Presidential office. At this rate he will have $160,000 of Mr. Tilden's money, to say nothing of interest, at the end of his term. The excessive frugality of Mr. Hayes verges on parsimony.

THE corn crop has been cut short by drought in many parts of the South this season, and it is thought that 50 per cent. more of corn from the North will be needed than there was sent last year. One result of this failure will probably be the planting of more cotton next season, as it stands a long dry spell better than any other crop.

SANDFORD WHEAT and Marietta Bailey, of Campbellsburg, Indiana, walked forty miles to Jeffersonville to get married. The bride elect took off her shoes because her feet got sore, and reached Jeffersonville barefoot, her stockings having worn out by the way. She was given a pair of men's hose, which she called "low-necked stockings," to be wedded in.

EDWIN BOOTH, the tragedian, is haunted by the fear that Mark Gray, the lunatic who attempted to assassinate him in Chicago, may get out of the insane hospital at Elgin and accomplish the purpose he then had in view. In answer to letters from Mr. Booth, the superintendent of the asylum writes that Gray's deportment is good, but that he avows an intention to escape.

GENERAL EWING will open the Democratic campaign in Ohio at his home, in Lancaster, on the 24th inst. Among the Greenbackers who will stump Ohio in General Ewing's behalf are HENRY CAREY BAIRD of Philadelphia, and Congressman Lowe of Alabama. Sunset Cox is also booked for several speeches. Senator Thurman, by the way, is at the down-east watering places.

THE hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that moves the earth. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the best remedy for all complaints children are subject to, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaint, Wind Colic, etc. Price 25 cents.

STORY OF STONY POINT.

Extracts from the Diary of an American Officer who was There.

(New York World.)

A reporter was shown yesterday extracts from the diary of an American officer stationed on the Hudson during the siege. The diary was published long after the war, but the book is not now generally accessible. Here are some of the extracts:

"July 16.—This morning General Wayne, with the light infantry, consisting of about 1,200 men, drawn from the whole of the American army on each side of the North River, surprised the British garrison, consisting of 500 men, commanded by a Colonel Johnson, in their works at Stony Point on the west side of King's Ferry, and made the whole prisoners, with the loss of 25 Americans killed and General Wayne slightly wounded. The detachment marched in two divisions and about 1 o'clock came up to the enemy's pickets, who by firing their pieces gave the alarm and with all possible speed ran to the fort, from every quarter of which in a short time they made an incessant fire upon our people. They, with fixed bayonets and uncharged pieces, advanced with quick but silent motion through a heavy fire of cannon and musketry, till getting over the abattis and scrambling up the precipices the enemy called out, 'Come on, ye damn'd rebels; come on!' Some of our people softly answered, 'Don't be in such a hurry, my lads; we will be with you presently.' And accordingly, in a little more than twenty minutes from the time the enemy began first to fire, our troops, overcoming all obstructions and resistance, entered the fort. Spurred on by the resentment of the former cruel bayoneting which many of them and others of our people had experienced, and of the more recent and savage barbarity of plundering and burning unguarded towns, murdering old and unarmed men, abusing and forcing defenseless women, and reducing multitudes of innocent people from comfortable livings to the most distressful want of the means of subsistence—deeply affected by these cruel injuries our people entered the fort with the resolution of putting every man to the sword; but the cry of "Mercy! mercy! dear Americans—mercy! quarter! brave Americans quarter! quarter!" disarmed their resentment in an instant; insomuch that even Colonel Johnson, the commandant, freely and candidly acknowledges that not a drop of blood was spilt unnecessarily.

* * * * * * * * * *

Colonel Fleury, who commanded the vanguard and behaved with his usual gallantry, was the first man who mounted the bastion and struck the British flag. All our officers and men behaved with remarkable bravery. They were even emulous to go upon the forlorn hope, which was decided by lot, when one gentleman thereby excluded from that command spoke of himself as a child of misfortune from the cradle, while the others leaped for joy.

Among the fifty Americans wounded was General Wayne, who received a slight wound in the side of his face; he was a good deal staggered when he received the wound and fell upon one knee. But the moment he recovered himself he called to his aids to support him and said, 'Lead me forward. If I am mortally wounded let me die in the fort.' Col. Hay of Pennsylvania had a wound in his thigh, and of Col. Meg's regiment, Capt. Phelps was wounded in arm; Capt. Selden badly in the hip; Lieut. Palmer in the arm and thigh; Ensign Hall in the hip and his arm broken.

Of the enemy killed, there were about sixty, and of whom Colonel Fen of the Seventh Grenadiers, who was too obstinate to submit, and another officer who has died of his wounds. Their wounded are also supposed to be almost sixty, among whom are two or three officers. The prisoners of the enemy amount to 465, including the commandant, Lieut.-Col. Johnson, of the Seventh Regiment, and twenty-three other officers, all of whom are to be sent on to Pennsylvania. Among the prisoners are two sons of Beverly Johnson (of New York, now a Colonel in the service of the enemy against his country) and a son of the late Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, late rector of Trinity Church. It was with great difficulty these three were saved by our officers from being sacrificed to the resentment of the soldiery, who being about to retaliate upon them with bayonets (the usage our people have repeatedly received from the British troops) they begged for mercy, and to excite pity said they were Americans. This plea proving them to be traitors as well as enemies naturally increased the fury of the soldiers, who were upon the point of plunging bayonets into their breasts when they were restrained by their officers."

"Nothing," the writer goes on, "can exceed the spirit and intrepidity of our brave countrymen in storming and carrying the British Stony Point. It demonstrates that the Americans have soldiers equal to any in the world, and that they can attack and vanquish the Britons in their strongest works. No action during the war, performed by the British military, has equalled this coup de main. The generosity shown by our men to the vanquished, when the parties of our enemy are repeating their savage barbarities whenever they come by surprise, is unexampled. * * * What action has Clinton to boast of this campaign that may be compared with this masterpiece of soldiership by General Wayne? And how much provocation had he to have bayoneted the only British garrison, when he recollected how cruelly the British had massacred the men he commanded some time ago, who fell into their merciless hands? * * * Clinton must be highly chagrined at this conquest and employ some good pen to palliate this affair at the court of London."

THAT FEVER BLAST.

The Gazette's Theory of Doling Out Charity to the Suffering.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

I observe that the Christian editor of the *Gazette* has served notice on the South that if the yellow fever should break out among her people again this summer, they need not look for contributions of material aid or sympathy from the philanthropists of the North, because, in the estimation of that unselfish Christian editor, the Southern people did not properly appreciate, or, as he puts it, "misapprehended" the motives which prompted the liberal contributions of last summer, and as the evidence of their "misapprehension," he cites the fact those liberal contributions made no change in the political opinions of Southern people. This community has just been sorrowing over the untimely death of that good man Alexander Clark. Where did that good man meet his fate, and what were his surroundings in his sufferings and dying moments? His labors of love and charity called him to the South. Stricken with sickness in a strange land, far away from home and family, how was he treated? He was taken to the house of Governor Colquit, the executive mansion of a great State, the most populous of all the Southern States, intensely southern in political sentiment, and there the dying northern minister of God,—in politics a decided Republican—was treated with all the tenderness and kind attention that it was possible for human hearts and hands to bestow. In these acts of kindness and charity, Governor Colquit represented a whole State. Now I would like to ask the *Gazette* if it would not be better to balance the Northern yellow fever account against the Southern people with such acts of kindness and charity as were bestowed upon Dr. Clark, rather than demand reciprocity through a change of political sentiment? Will the good brother of the *Gazette* condescend to answer?

A METHODIST.

IF functional Torpor of the Liver exists, the elements of the Bile will remain in the blood, vitiating that fluid and inducing many Skin Diseases. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills are a most reliable Liver Regulator. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

THE RIGHT SORT OF A GIRL.

Just fair enough to be pretty,
Just gentle enough to be sweet,
Just saucy enough to be witty,
Just dainty enough to be neat.

Just tall enough to be graceful,
Just slight enough for a fay,
Just dressy enough to be tasteful,
Just merry enough to be gay.

Just tears enough to be tender,
Just sighs enough to be sad,
Just soft enough to remember
Your heart thro' the cadence may glad.

Just meek enough for submission,
Just bold enough to be brave,
Just pride enough for ambition,
Just thoughful enough to be brave.

A tongue that can talk without harming,
Just mischief enough to tease,
Manners pleasant enough to be charming,
That put you at once at your ease.

Generous enough, and kind-hearted,
Pure as the angels above;
Oh, from her may I never be parted,
For such is the maiden I love.

ASA PACKER'S SUCCESSORS.

Sketches of the Children of the Late Lehigh Valley Millionaire.
(Correspondence of the Phila. Telegraph.)

MAUCH CHUNK, July 8.—The death of Judge Packer affected in a very slight manner the large interests in which he was interested. Though his property was estimated at $17,000,000 by those competent to judge, it has not deteriorated one cent since his death, and the value of most of it has been enhanced. Still, Judge Packer was the head of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, one of the most powerful corporations in the United States, and by "the head" I mean more than is usually conveyed by that phrase. He had created the road and grew up with it, thoroughly acquainting himself with all the details of the business. To the day of his death he was consulted on hundreds of small matters with which the ordinary railroad President has nothing to do. It does seem as though the world will move on without reference to mere individuals, even if they are great millionaires.

Judge Packer's immediate successors under his rather peculiar will are his sons Robert A. and Henry E. and his daughter Mary H. Packer. These three persons, who have suddenly emerged from pleasant places in private life to that conspicuous position which the exceedingly rich will always occupy, have lived most of their lives in Mauch Chunk.

Miss Mary H. Packer is Judge Packer's youngest daughter. She is a most devout Episcopalian, and has done much in the way of charity. As she is now the richest woman in this country, with the exception of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, the public will no doubt hear more frequently of her deeds of kindness. She is known as a very thorough business woman, and the fact that her father, in the disposition of his great estate, put her on a level with her brothers, is a high compliment to her business sagacity.

Robert A. Packer, the elder son, is about thirty-eight years old. For many years Mr. Packer had occupied positions on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and of late has been a Director. He is a stout good-natured fellow among his friends, and is familiarly known the length of Lehigh Valley as "Bob Packer." He takes considerable interest in politics, and, had he not removed from the Eleventh District, would undoubtedly have beee a member of Congress, in place of Colonel Klotz last fall. Mr. Packer has traveled in Europe and in this country but he generally pays close attention to his business as superintendent of the Pennsylvania and New York Division, only leaving home on occasional visits to New York and Philadelphia. Of late his health has not been particularly good, although his condition is not regarded as serious. He has been twice married, his present spouse being the daughter of Colonel Victor F. Piollet, the well-known granger of Bradford county. Mr. Packer would not be thought by a disinterested observer, to be a man of unusual ability. His smartness is of the slow kind. He is known, however, for his great liberality. He seems to delight in making his friends handsome presents, and he is always doing it.

Mr. Harry Packer, without being invidious, is undoubtedly the brains of the family. He was educated at the Lehigh University, and graduated at the first class that left that institution. Since he arrived at man's estate he has been employed on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, latterly as Superintendent of the Easton and Amboy Division, with headquarters in New York. It is predicted that he will be elected President of the road at the November meeting. Mr. Packer is energetic, and it will not be a bad thing for the stock holders when he takes his father's place. The proposals to build a road from Bethlehem to Philadelphia, after the North Pennsylvania was gobbled by the Reading, is an illustration of the energy which will characterize Mr. Packer's management of the road. In appearance the younger Packer is handsome. He has a good form and pleasant manners, and is much more reserved than his brother Bob. His residence in Mauch Chunk is very elegant, but he lives much of his time in New York. As a host he is very well known, and he is now entertaining a large company at his summer home, Alexandria Bay, St. Lawrence River.

The whole family were brought up under the eye of Judge Packer, and they will pay great attention to the direct and implied instructions of the will. The boys had great faith in their father, and they will no doubt follow as nearly as they can what would be his course if alive. Therefore, but little change in the policy of the Lehigh Valley Railroad may be expected.

The precise wealth of Judge Packer will propably never be known by the public. Good judges put it at the figures mentioned above. If this is right, the income of the Judge's children will amount to at least $200 000 a year. The bequests to the university will not be as large as was thought, as by the codicil of his will the Judge directed that all sums he had paid be deducted from the principal sum mentioned in the will. The same may be said with reference to the bequests to the university library. Still, the money which will go to this institution is sufficient to make it one of the richest in the land.

WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE.

Last Visit to His Old Camping Ground Related by One Who Saw Him.
(Philadelphia Times.)

In the latter part of the summer of 1796, when his second term as President of the United States had nearly expired, and he was about to retire to private life, Washington concluded to see Valley Forge once more, the scene of so many toils and struggles. The particulars respecting this visit an old farmer living near there at the time related to his son, who made a record of them. It was in the afternoon, he said, as he was engaged ploughing on his farm in the vicinity of the encampment grounds that he observed an elderly man of dignified appearance on horseback, dressed in a plain suit of black, accompained by a colored servant, ride to a place in the road nearly opposite, when he alighted from his horse and came into the field and cordially took his hand. He told him he had called to make some inquiries concerning the owners and occupants of the different places about there, and also in regard to the country; the system of farming practiced in that part of the country; the kinds of grain and vegetables raised; the time of sowing and planting; the best method of tilling the ground, and numerous other questions relating to agriculture. He also made inquiries after certain families in the neighborhood. As answers were given he noted them down in a book, the farmer informed him that he could not give us correct answers as he wished, for he had been brought up to farming, and besides had only moved into the vicinity since the war, though he had been in the army when it was encamped there. This gave a new turn to the conversation. The stranger informed him that he had been in the army and at the camp, and as he expected to leave the city in a few months, with the prospect of fever returning, he had taken this journey to visit the place which had been the scene of so much suffering and distress, and see how far the inhabitants had recovered from its effects. On being informed that his name was George Washington he told him that his appearance was so changed that he did not recognize him, or else he would have paid more respect to his late commander and now the chief magistrate of the nation. He replied that to see the people happy, and the desolate fields recovering from the disasters they had experienced, and to meet with any of his old companions now peaceably engaged in the most useful of all employments afforded him more satisfaction than all the homage that could be paid to his person or station. He then said that pressing engagements rendered it necessary for him to be in the city that night, and taking him by the hand bade him an affectionate farewell, and this was Washington's last visit to Valley Forge.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
VALLEY FORGE, July 1, 1879.

THE COFFEE WE DRINK.

The Beans Counterfeited—Chicoory Itself Adulterated.
(New York Witness.)

The adulteration of coffee has assumed such gigantic proportions within the past few years, and is continuing to increase with such alarming magnitude that a few words regarding this nefarious and not at all healthful business will be read with interest by the thousands of coffee drinking people in this country. One of the ingredients used in the adulteration of this article is peanuts. Chiccory, wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, beans, powdered cocoanut shells and powdered almond shells are freely used. Bogus berries, exactly imitating the coffee bean, are manufactured and sold to the unwary in great quantities.

It becomes important, as well as of interest, to know where the substitute for the bean comes from, and what it really is, as the records from the Custom House reveals the fact that much less coffee is imported than is sold and consumed. The statements of experts inform us that bogus beans are made of fine blue clay, ground thoroughly and dried, after which it is moistened to a moulding consistency with extract of chiccory and dandelion, shaped like the coffee berry, and mixed with a certain proportion of pure coffee. When this mixture is roasted it has all the appearance of the genuine articles with the desirable addition, in the dealer's eyes, of six and a quarter per cent. in weight. Chiccory also is cleverly pressed into the shape of the coffee berry.

It is admitted that some adulterations, such as water in milk, hot water in molasses are next to harmless, while others, like acid in vinegar, alum in bread, are poisonous; but people who pay liberally like to feel certain that they are dealt with honestly and are not paying for blue clay when anticipate a purchase of coffee. A recent analysis of thirty samples proved that twenty-eight were adulterated. Chiccory was found in twenty-eight, roast corn in ten, beans and potato flour in two; in fourteen samples chicory only, and in nine chiccory was found with corn, beans and potatoes. Chiccory alone has little or no fragrance and a sweetish taste, and is dark colored and thick; coffee has a rich, and to some, exhilarating perfume, while the transparent liquid is bright, with an agreeable taste. Some people express a liking for the chiccory combination, but for the advantage of such persons there should be some defined understanding as to what chiccory really is. It is a fact that chiccory is quite as often tampered with as coffee is, and one is never certain that he has coffee-chiccory, even if the dealer kindly tells him that he has. It has been ascertained by careful analysis that horse-chestnuts, acorns, wheat, red earth, carrots and parsnips are frequently used, while oak bark tan, mahogany saw dust, horses' berries and venitian red are known to have made part and parcel of the chiccory which in turn graced and perfumed the dining-room as the best old Java coffee.

It is possible for purchasers of bean coffee to detect the presence of peanuts and peas, but where there is one who buys coffee beans, there are tens of thousands who buy it ground, by the pound or half pound and upon such can be practiced the deception and adulteration. In one of the largest desiccated cocoanut companies in this city, the huge piles of cocoanut shells are ground to powder. This powder is sold and reappears deftly mixed with the ground coffee and the chiccory powder and the mashed peas as coffee on the tables of innocent purchasers. It will scarcely be pretended that the woody particles can enter the human stomach, and leave it precisely as they found it. Physicians say they must of necessity scrape off more or less of the velvety interior, and by just so much do what they can to superinduce dyspepsia and destroy the delicate potencies of that all-important organ.

Of the enormity of the fraud, information may be derived from experts, who declare that the gross aggregate of the adulterations is not less than one third of the entire bulk of the quantity purchased. If coffee *per se* is a healthful beverage and the ingredients mixed with it are not, it becomes a matter of some importance and a question worthy of serious consideration by official investigators as to what these mixtures are and what effect they produce on those who habitually use them. The coffee berry or bean contains the active principles and the essential oil of the coffee plant, and it is well known that caffeine, the active principles of coffee, is a highly nitrogenized substance possessed of remarkable influence on the nervous system. The chief ingredient used in the adulteration of coffee is chiccory, but as chiccory contains no essential oil and has none of the caffeine it is obviously not a proper substitute for coffee. Before chiccory is roasted its medicinal qualities are not unlike those of the dandelion, chiefly aperient, but roasting does away with all that; the cooked chiccory not only has none of the fragrance but none of the invaluable stimulant qualities of the article for which it is sold.

The methods of detection of adulterations in coffee may be said to be numerous. Chiccory is easily detected by the size form, and ready separation of the component cells; and there is a pungency of odor that is unmistakable, and to many not unpleasant. Roasted corn, beans, peanuts, potatoes, and burnt sugar are also easily discovered. As a rule, if coffee containing chiccory is shaken up with cold water in a glass it will float—its essential oil secures that while the chiccory, which has no oil, will sink to the bottom of the glass. The chiccoried coffee will color the water a deep brown almost instantly; the other will have but little, if any effect upon it. These discoveries can be made by men of ordinary intelligence, but it is obvious that a careful scrutiny by officials designated for that duty would be of great service to the general public. In England such an investigation was abundantly rewarded some years ago by extraordinary discoveries, in which, as a basis of action, Parliament initiated radical protective measures.

A Ride on a Safety-Valve.

"Jimmy Carr came to America in 1835," says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "and took up his abode in this city soon afterward. Liking the country, he came here to work at his business of machinist and engineer, and was always a good citizen and a faithful employe. He was rather old to begin the profession of arms when the war began, but he did the next best thing, he went into the navy, enlisting as assistant engineer on the steamer Queen of the West, a freight boat which had been bought by the Government and altered into a 'ram' here in Cincinnati. The vessel, which was under command of Captain Elliott, was ordered South, and it was at the battle of Memphis that Jimmy Carr met with this particular adventure, which made him a hero in as peculiar a manner as ever hero gained the title. We give the tale as he tells it:

"'It was on the 6th of June,' said Jimmy, 'that Memphis was taken. I remember it well, for it was a hot day, and I was in a hot place, too, I can tell you. The fleet was laying five miles above Memphis, and the Queen was a volunteer that morning. Early in the day we got orders to move down toward the rebel batteries, but had no sooner got within range than the "Johnnies" opened fire on us. Our captain called on Curtis, the first engineer, to let loose and he did, and we were soon steaming down the river.

"'We weren't long under way until we had one hundred and fifty pounds of steam on, and still rising. Curtis detailed me to look after the boilers—we had four which were on deck—and I went off to my post. The first thing I noticed was the safety-valve wasn't weighed heavy enough for the extra pressure and the steam escaped. I couldn't see anything lying around to weight it down with but a large lump of coal. I lifted that on to the lever, but it was no use, as it was tumbled off in a minute or two. By this time we must have had fully two hundred pounds of steam on, and on looking out I saw the rebel gunboat, the General Lovell, steaming up and firing at us. We had no guns aboard and only eleven sharpshooters, and the shot was flying around us pretty lively. I knew it was the Captain's intention to try and sink the Lovell, and I saw that it would never do to allow the steamboat to escape as it was doing. I had to think quick—there was nothing near that I could weight down the valve with, but I was bound not to be beat and I got astride the lever myself and sat down on it. It was pretty hot, but I stuck it out. I looked out and the Lovell was only a couple of hundred yards off. She stopped to round-to, but the Queen was too quick for her, and with a rush, we were into her, just astern of the wheel, and almost went clean through her. I was so excited that I never took my eyes off her when we were coming up, and just bore my weight down on the lever, never thinking to hold on to anything. When we struck, the shock was so terrible it just knocked me head and heels over the boilers. Curtis was watching me, and thought I was killed, and hallowed out: "There goes poor Jimmy;" but I wasn't gone. I was stunned for a minute, but jumped up and climbed over the boilers and straddled the lever again, this time taking a good hold.

"'The Lovell sank in about five minutes, but we had hardly time to get clear of her before another rebel craft, the Beauregard, steamed up toward us. We treated her the same way as we treated the Lovell, but this time I kept my seat and clung on for dear life, and the knock didn't knock me off. Soon after the Queen, having nothing more to do, drew out from the fight and I got down from my perch. I felt a little sore, and had a few burns—for it was a hot place I was in—but that was all the worse I was for the adventure.'"

The Taint Recognized by the Party.
(New York Sun.)

If Mr. Hayes was a fit man to be nominated for President in 1876, why is he not a fit man to be renominated in 1880?

It is idle to say he does not want a renomination. He wants it as much as any President ever did, and there never was a President in whose heart the foremost wish was not to be renominated.

To be sure, Mr. Hayes has avowed himself unwilling to run a second time; but even General Jackson once made such an avowal; and anything that General Jackson could get over there is no reason to suppose that Mr. Hayes would stick at.

If the Republican party should renominate Mr. Hayes he would not decline. Indeed it is well understood that he would like to be "vindicated" by an actual election.

But this will never occur.
What is the reason?
There is only one.
And that is because the whole Republican party know that he is indelibly stained by the assumption of the highest office in the country without an election by the people.

Were it not for this it would be the most natural thing in the world for the Republican party to nominate Hayes for a second term.

The fact that no one speaks of doing it, or thinks of doing it, is the most conclusive proof of the universality of his condemnation even in his own party.

A Fool Once More.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it costs me only two dollars. Such folly pays.—H. W., Detroit, Mich. 28

NO TIME LIKE THE OLD TIME.

There is no time like the old time, when you and I were young,
When the buds of April blossomed and birds of spring-time sung!
The garden's brightest glories by summer sun are nursed;
But, O the sweet, sweet violets, the flowers that opened first!

There is no place like the old place, where you and I were born,
Where we lifted up our eyelids on the splendors of the morn!
From the milk-white breast that warmed us, from the clinging arms that bore,
Where the dear eyes glistened o'er us that will look on us no more.

There is no friend like the old friend, who has shared our morning days!
No greeting like his welcome, no homage like his praise!
Fame is the scentless flower, with gaudy crown of gold;
But friendship is the breathing rose, with sweets in every fold.

There is no love like the old, that we courted in our pride;
Though our locks are falling, falling, and we're fading side by side;
There are blossoms all around us with the colors of the dawn,
And we live in borrowed sunshine when the light of day is gone.

There are no times like the old times—they shall never be forgot!
There is no place like the old place—keep green the dear old spot!
There are no friends like the old friends—may Heaven prolong their lives!
There are no loves like the old loves—God bless our loving wives!

O. W. HOLMES.

FARM AND GARDEN.

HORSE MANAGEMENT IN SUMMER.—The requisites of a good stable are but few. It should be dry and well drained. The floor should slope a little to the rear, and it should be covered with narrow strips having half inch spaces between them, through which the liquids could escape. The ceiling should be of matched boards to exclude dust from above. The light should come from near the top, at least above the level of the horse's head, and should be abundant; if the window is on a sunny side, it should be shaded by a blind or shutter. There should be ample means of ventilation by openings at the bottom and the top, covered with wire gauze to exclude flies. The doors should be double, so that the upper half may be left open at night, or they may be made of strips with half-inch spaces between them, protected with gauze or netting. The interior should be kept whitewashed and perfectly clean and free from vermin. All these requisites need only attention, and cost no more than the ordinary ill-adapted arangements. The bedding should be fine; but straw will be found economical, even counting the cost of the labor to prepare it. Saw-dust is the best of all bedding, and pine saw-dust is better than hard wood on account of its resinous odor and its repellant effect against vermin.

Physical cleanliness, however, is the great matter to be observed. There is no reason why a horse-stable should be so powerfully odoriferous. Nothing is easier than to keep it clean and sweet. A gutter should be provided to carry off the drainage, and a tank or pit filled with absorbents should be made to receive it. Once a day a few pailfuls of water should be dashed on to the floor to wash it off. Then a shovelful of plaster should be scattered about before fresh litter is spread. This will add at least $100 to the value of the manure from a pair of horses in a year, for the urine is worth more than the solid excrement, and would thus all be saved, even that portion which escapes into the air or is carried into the house or elsewhere by those who attend the stables. The result of this care will be to keep the stables free from those odors which attract flies in vast numbers, and which have a very injuriously-irritative effect upon the eyes and lungs of the occupants. The flies which infest stables are not the common house-flies, as is generally supposed, but a savage biting fly, called from its annoying attacks *Calcitrans*, or the "causer of kicking." This is its specific name, its generic name being stomaxys. (in full, Stomaxys calcitrans) while the housefly is Musca domestica. Those who have experienced the sharp bite of this savage fly can appreciate to a feeble extent the sufferings of a tired horse exposed the whole night to its incessant, bloodthirsty attacks. It is this which causes the constant stamping which "murders sleep" in the homestead upon those nights when the air is close and heavy, and the farmer writhes upon his bed, ignorantly anathematizing the noise made by his suffering team. This may be prevented by a few minutes' work in the evening. The horses may be brought into the yard and a pailful of water, a sponge, and a piece of carbolic or whale-oil soap provided. First with a corn broom the legs of the horse should be washed down, and then the whole body rubbed off with a handful of straw dipped in water; the sponge is then well-soaped and passed over the whole body, leaving some soap-suds to dry upon the skin. This cools the horse, removes the filth from the hide, and drives off flies, all of which are conducive to its comfort and rest. The change will be both conspicuous and agreeable, and the team, refreshed with a good night's rest, will do better work the next day with far less exhaustion.

SAVE ABSORBENTS FOR THE STABLE.—It is a good time now, while the weather is comparatively dry, to collect and lay up dry soil to use in the stables for absorbing the urine which would otherwise be partially or wholly wasted. Loam, dry muck, sand or saw dust may each be used with advantage for taking up and holding the liquid excrements of the stable. That substance will be the best which can be obtained most readily. Sawdust near mills, muck from the low meadows, and loam or sand from the fields will each be preferred by different farmers, according to the circumstance surrounding them. In those sections of the country where grain raising is carried on as a leading business the straw is used as an absorbent quite freely by the best farmers. We have seen it spread over cattle yards to the depth of a foot or more in some sections of Vermont and Canada, and such practice is highly commendable where straw is abundant, but in dairy districts the farmer often finds it far more profitable to use his grain straw for feeding purposes. Muck from the swamp makes an excellent absorbent for the stables, hog pens and cattle yards, but it should be dug out and exposed to the action of the weather at least a year before being used. Wet muck fresh from the swamp is no absorbent at all, and some kinds may be really injurious to the land if applied in the crude state as it comes fresh from the bogs. Any farm soil, if tolerably free from stones, will make a good absorbent for the stable and barn yards.

If one has waste land that he does not care to cultivate, or if he has more than he can properly use by the ordinary methods, it may not be a bad plan to set apart a small area in some out of the way corner to draw from for this purpose. Plough the ground to kill vegetation and make it easy to shovel, then cultivate occasionally to dry the surface, when the top may be drawn as wanted, or a large pile may be stored for use in wet weather. Some years ago, we built a shed adjoining the cattle stables, for the express purpose of laying up dry soil or other material to be used as bedding and absorbent under the cattle and although we find a pile of dirt a little hard on the wood-work of the building, yet we are convinced that no investment we have ever made has paid a better per cent. on the outlay. All the year through, from January to December, there is dry material at hand for taking up all the urine from the animals, much of which would be entirely lost under ordinary methods. We know the practice makes some extra work, but it is work that pays. It will not do for farmers to spend their hard earned dollars for purchasing fertilizers and freighting them miles across the country, while the liquids from their stables are soaking down into the soil beneath, or being washed by every rain into the street, or down some ravine, as is far too often the case. These hot, sunny days are just the time for preparing dry material for the stables, and one should only need to be reminded of it to set about the work in good earnest.—*N. E. Farmer.*

PROFITS OF SHEEP BREEDING.—A correspondent of the Mt. Sterling (Kentucky) *Democrat*, states that in 1866, E. & C. Brown, brothers, entered into an agreement to buy fifteen good Cotswold ewes, continue the partnership ten years, retain the ewe lambs and sell the wool and male sheep each year.

The original 15 ewes cost them $158 cash. July 15, 1876, they had sold $4,800 worth of wool and sheep. Last year they sold $1,100 worth, and this year $900 worth. Now they have on hand 190 head of sheep that $2,800 cannot buy. The net sum of $10,110, realized by fifteen ewes and their produce, is equal to lending money at the astonishing rate of 630 per cent. per annum.

This must be taken as of the past period when combing wool was bringing large prices and Cotswold sheep more than at present. But now nothing on a farm pays as well as sheep, except well-kept fowls. In the future the greater price of mutton will make up for a less price of wool—*Kentucky Live Stock Journal.*

JERSEYS FOR MILK.—The milking propensities in some breeds of cows is extraordinary. Some families in a breed too, are famous in this way, and single individuals are now and again very remarkable. The following is the milk record of Luna, a very pretty Jersey cow belonging to George Simpson, Esq., Wray Park, Reigate:

Year.	lbs.
1876	8,985
1877	9,202
1878	8,368

This will be each year an average of 8,852 lbs., probably much more than twelve times the weight of the cow. Or, in other words, she gave in 36 months an average of more than her own weight per month in milk. It is more than doubtful if any of the cows of the larger breeds will equal this, while the great bulk of them will, irrespective of weight, give little more than one-half to two-thirds of the total. Our American friends produce Jerseys who are wonderful milkers; can they surpass Luna? —*London Live Stock Journal.*

CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES.—The so-called condition powders are a mixture of tonics and alteratives merely, which are useful to increase the appetite and invigorate the system. A very common preparation consists of the following:—

Turmeric	1 pound
Sulphur	1 pound
Saltpetre	½ pound
Liquorice paste	½ pound
Ginger	4 ounces
Aniseed	4 ounces
Coriander seed	4 ounces
Gentian root	2 ounces
Cream of tartar	1 ounce
Carbonate of soda	4 ounces
Levigated antimony	2 ounces
Salt	1 pound
Peruvian bark	2 ounces
Fenugreek	8 ounces

These should be finely powdered and mixed by repeated sifting, and then mingled with five pounds of linseed meal. One heaped tablespoonful is given daily in the food for a few days. —*New York Times.*

FARM NOTES.

—The annual consumption of butter per capita, in Paris, is estimated at 25 pounds, or a total of 30,400,000 pounds.

—While all good farms do not belong to good farmers, good farmers usually own good farms. They make them so.

—The grain from an acre of wheat whose yield at harvest is thirty bushels, will lose in drying 270 pounds, and the straw will lose 500 pounds.

—Mr. Lorentzen, Mouticello, Iowa, is the inventor of a process by which cream can be canned, and kept sweet and pure for an indefinite length of time.

—The germination of seeds can be watched at every stage of their progress by laying them between plates. The towels can be lifted without damage to the tender sprouts.

—Good feed, whether it be good grass in summer or good hay and grain in winter, with pure water always within reach, will always give good returns whether the outcome expected be meat, milk, butter or cheese.

—Over 2,250,000 acres of land have been taken up in Kansas during the past nine months under the homestead and pre-emption laws. This represents an increase of between 70 000 and 80,000 in the population of the State.

—To remove iron taste from new kettles, boil a handful of hay in them, and repeat the process if necessary. Haywater is a great sweetener of tin, wooden and iron ware. In Irish dairies everything used for milk is scalded with water in which hay has been steeped.

—Have a sharp spade or thin chisel and cut under ground every plant of burdock, poke weed or other biennial or perennial plant found growing in the fence corners, or other places likely to be infested, and you will soon find your yearly crop of weeds diminished.

—In plowing it is never a good plan to turn up a mass of crude earth of several inches in depth, never before exposed to the sunlight and air. It will, unless heavy manuring is given as a top dressing, result in loss. In deepening a soil it is better to plow up an additional inch each year.

—During a period of fifty-two years, or from 1825 to 1877, the highest price for wool in New York city was 70 cts., that being the price at which it sold in 1866, 1872, and 1873. The lowest price paid during this period was 19 cts, in 1843. In 1842 it was but 20 cts.; in 1847 23.; in 1831, 21½c., and in 1828, 1829 and 1855, 25c.

—Vauban, a celebrated French naturalist, has made the computation, that the product of a single sow might, number six million, four hundred and odd thousand in the short, space of 11 years. The difficulty in all census computations is the "if's." An important "if" in the West are the packing houses that slaughter their millions each year.

—I have a good remedy for the destruction of lice on apple trees. Take equal parts of strong soft soap and water; stir in dry, well-pulverized lime until it is of a consistency to spread rapidly, then apply it to the trees with a paint brush. It will kill them every time and cause the trees to look smooth and nice. Now is the time to apply the remedy.—*B. Seute, North Hancock, Me.*

—The richest food is not always cheapest for milch cows, though too little food, however, is even worse than too rich food, a fair mean being the best. A butter cow cannot be made a cheese cow by change of food, though food to a certain extent influences the milk production. For quality of milk select the proper breeds; for quantity, good milkers, and feed well; but not with too much highly concentrated food.

—The late quarterly report of the bureau of statistics gives the number of cattle in the United States for two periods, that of 1869 and 1878. The whole number of milch cows for 1869 is given at 9,392,714; all other cattle, 12,464,485. In 1878 there were 11,300,000 cows and 19,223,300 head of other cattle. This shows a large per cent. of increase in eight years. Texas leads all in the number of cattle of all kinds, the number reported in 1879 being 3,458,300.

In fattening animals the most economical plan is to fatten as quickly as possible, because the less amount of food expended by respiration, the more will go to the formation of fat. In experimenting with a pig, Mr. Lawes found that 500 pounds of barley meal, given as freely as it could be eaten, increases his weight from 100 to 200 lbs in 17 weeks. Had a longer time been taken in the consumption of the food, it is conclusive that a good portion of it would have been expended in the maintenance of the animal's existence, and not nearly the amount of fat produced.

—In regard to the various methods suggested for destroying the cabbage worm Prof. Riley says that few liquors will prove more effective than hot water judiciously applied, though one pound of whale oil soap dissolved in about six gallons of water, or even strong tea water may be used to advantage. The application should be made several times during the season, as it will be more effective when the worms are young. As preventive measures the worms may be induced to transform under flat pieces of boards, laid upon any object that will raise them about an inch or so from the ground. These boards should be examined every week, and the transforming larvæ or the chrysalids destroyed. The butterflies may also be captured with hand-nets, and thus prevented from laying their eggs.

MY BIRD AND I.

The day is young and I am young,
The red bird whistles to his mate;
He sits the tender leaves among,
I swing a-on the garden gate:
He sings that life is always gay—
"A day so fair can never die."
I laugh and cast my flowers away;
We are so happy, he and I,

Deep wading through the yellow wheat,
My sheaves unbound within my hand,
I sink, to rest my tired feet,
And noonday heat broods o'er the land;
The red bird falters in his song—
We fear the day will never die:
The minutes drag the hours along—
We are so weary, he and I

I stand alone: my work is done;
The bird lies dying at my feet;
There's promise in the setting sun;
The evening air blows soft and sweet,
My binded sheaves I lay aside;
The day is dead; I too must die
When stars come out at eventide,
We shall be resting, he and I,

Kate St. Clair Greenleaf in Sunday Afternoon.

THE SUMMER OF '36.

The Captain's Story of How Hot it was in New Haven.
[Detroit Free Press.]

"Well, it's purty hot," answered a lake captain in one of the ferry dock saloons yesterday, "but it isn't nothing to the summer of 1836. We had it at least twenty degrees hotter than this right along for six weeks. I was running the Mary Jane between Chicago and Buffalo then, and I've seen the thermometer stand at 130 degrees in the middle of Lake Huron."

"That was awful," sighed one of the sitters.

"Well it was fairish, but we didn't call it very hot till we got into the St. Clair River and the mercury went up to 150 degrees when hanging against the water-butt. The boys used up 728 palmleaf fans on one trip that year. On one of our trips down we were becalmed for three days on Lake Huron. We got it there and no mistake."

"Purty hot, eh?"

"Well, I'm an old man, and I don't care to go to lying at this day, but I'll tell you a few solemn facts. Every sail on that schooner smoked and smoldered till they fell to pieces on deck and left us under bare poles! Yes, sir, we hadn't a rag aloft as big as your hand. That was just at sunrise in the morning, and within an hour we had to wet down decks to prevent them burning. I went down stairs to consult the thermometer, and it lay on the floor, all melted into a chunk of glass and tin! Then I began to realize how hot it was and I got frightened."

"What could you do?"

"Well, not much. We had begun to rig lines over the lee side, so that all could take to the water, when the topsail yard came down and killed the cook. The links in the chains had melted right out! I never knew a case like it since, but then the weather has cooled off greatly since 1836."

"And about the cook?"

"Nothing about him. When we picked the body up to heave it overboard it had spread out in a mass over four feet square, and we had to use shovels before we got through. He was a good young man and a perfect gentleman, and his mother never blamed me in the least for scoop-shoveling his remains over the rail. We finally rigged our lines and got overboard."

"And it was much cooler?"

"Ah! young man, how little you reporters know of the great lakes spread out before your gaze on the maps! Cooler! Why, the minute we struck water we began squirming like so many eels. The lake was red hot. The water would have cooked an egg in four minutes. I was blistered from head to heel in no time. Some day I will take off my coat and vest and show you my back. The flesh was actually cooked to a depth of two inches, and for over two years the dogs used to scent cooked meat when I walked out, and follow me by dozens. Five surgeons fainted away in a heap at the sight of my left shoulder, and the only man I could get to dress my back was a butcher under sentence of death."

"It must have been terrible. How did you come out of the calm?"

"Well, while I was squirming in the water a white squall struck the schooner and down she went. It was all over in a minute, and air and water were hotter than ever. I struck out for the Canada shore, over a hundred miles away, knowing that it was sink or swim, but in half an hour I was safe."

"Picked up!"

"Well, no," replied the captain as he scratched his leg, "I struck an iceberg and climbed up into a cave near the top! I tell you it was a grateful change to me, and that's one reason why I can never see a hunk of ice and a lemon without feeling grateful to the man who invented both—with a little gin in mine, if you please."

The Most Wonderful of Calculating Boys.
[Belgravia Magazine.]

When Bidder was 10 years old he answered in two minutes the following question: What is the interest of £4,444 for 4,444 days at 4½ per cent. per annum. The answer is £2,434 16s 5½d. A few months later, when he was yet 11 years old, he was asked, How long would a cistern 1 mile cube be filling if receiving from a river 120 gallons per minute, without intermission? In two minutes he gave the correct answer, 14,300 years 285 days 12 hours and 46 minutes. A year later he divided correctly in less than a minute, 468,592,413,563 by 9,076. I have tried how long this takes me with pen and paper; and, after getting an incorrect result in one and a quarter minute, went through the sum again, with correct result, (51,629,838,475,875, over,) in about the same time. At 12 years of age he answered in less than a minute the question, If a distance of 9½ inches is passed over in a second of time, how many inches will be passed over in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 55 seconds? Much more surprising, however, was his success, when 13 years old, in dealing with the question, What is the cube root of 897,339,275,874,002,153? He obtained the answer in 2½ minutes, viz., 964,537. I do not believe one arithmetician in a thousand would get out this answer correctly, at a first trial, in less than a quarter of an hour. But I confess I have not tried the experiment, feeling, indeed, perfectly satisfied that I should not get the answer correctly in half a dozen trials. No date is given to the following case: "The question was put by Sir William Herschel, at Slough, near Windsor, to Master Bidder, and answered in 1 minute: Light travels from the sun to the earth in eight minutes, and the sun being 98,000,000 of miles off, (of course, this is quite wrong, but 60 years ago it was near enough to the accepted value,) if light would take six years and four months traveling at the same rate from the nearest fixed star, how far is that from the earth, reckoning 365 days and six hours to each year, and 28 days to each month?" The correct answer was quickly given to this pleasing question, viz., 40,633,740,000,000 miles. On one occasion we learn the proposer of a question was not satisfied with Bidder's answer. The boy said the answer was correct, and requested the profeser to work his sum over again. During the operation, Bidder said he felt certain he was right, for he had worked the question in another way, and before the proposer found that he was wrong and Bidder right the boy told the company that he had calculated the question by a third method.

Some Turkish Crimes.
[Fraser's Magazine.]

An elderly Christian woman earned a livelihood for her husband and numerous family by acting as a broker for the sale of jewels in the harems of the wealthier class of Mussulmans. One day she was told to take all the jewels she had for sale to a house where she had occasionally been employed in her calling. Her husband accompanied her to the door of the harem, and said he would wait there for her, as he had been in the habit of doing. After he had stood at the door for several hours, he knocked and three negresses appeared; and he asked them to tell his wife to come to him. They denied that his wife had come to the house that day, and treated him as a madman. He went home, hoping that she had, unseen by the black slaves, left the harem by some other door, and gone to their own house; but nothing had been heard of her there. For several days he went about the town inquiring for her without success. At last he happened to meet in the street the youngest of the three negresses whom he had seen at the Turkish house, a girl of 15; she stopped him, saying she was so sorry for him, that she would tell him the whole truth; and then she related how her mistress had taken his wife into a room where there was a trap-door opening above a deep vault, and there asked her to show the jewels she had brought. They were carefully examined, and placed on a divan. Her mistress then, with the help of the two other female slaves, pushed the poor woman into the vault, and closed the trap-door over her. All this the girl said she had seen; and she added that they had heard his wife's cries until late at night, and supposed that she must then have died from the effects of her fall. In the morning, she continued, the body was taken out by a small staircase leading down to the vault from the court-yard, and buried in the garden, by the same black slaves. Armed with this statement, the husband laid an accusation against both the Turkish lady and her two negresses. The tribunal ordered a domiciliary visit to the house, but nothing was found that could inculpate any one. He then applied for the summoning of the young negress to give evidence, but she was not summoned, and no trial took place, the husband of the lady being high in office, rich, and influential, which were three good reasons for screening his wife from justice. The jewels obtained by this abominable crime were worth £800, and their different owners, who had merely entrusted them to the murdered woman for sale, never heard more of them, though it is believed that the President and members of the tribunal had been requested, not without compliance, to select a few of them for the use of their harems.

More Statement of Fact.
(New York Sun.)

"He is the representative of a conspiracy only." This is the well-considered language of the Pennsylvania Democracy with reference to R. B. Hayes. Of what occupant of the White House was such language ever used before, even by hostile party conventions? To which one of them all, from Washington down, could it have been truthfully applied?

In Hayes' case it is recognized and acquiesced in as a mere statement of fact.

Money Is Tight.

And when was it ever otherwise? The oldest man cannot remember. People are grumblers—all grumble—ministers and laymen complain. Well, then, "times are dull, and money is tight," but haven't you got enough to buy a bottle of SOZODONT, to keep your teeth clean, and mouth sweet, and help you enjoy life?

MONEY may be tight, but it is nothing to SPALDING'S GLUE. That's the tightest thing out.

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.... W. SCHOYER.... E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 26, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

DANIEL O. BARR of Allegheny County.

NATIONAL BANK FAILURES.

The recent closing of the First National Bank of Butler, Pennsylvania, by the Government Bank Examiner, upon investigating its affairs and finding it insolvent, suggests the query of what value to depositors and stockholders is this periodical examination by a Government official? The National Banks are liable to these visitations and examinations by an authorized agent of the Government, and are so visited at frequent intervals This Bank now just closed, was no doubt *examined* many times since its affairs became in bad shape; yet so far as the public knows, there was no warning nor whisper of its condition to those interested, namely its stock-holders and depositors. Did the officer who made these previous examinations know the situation, and allow the bank to go on recklessly to the inevitable disastrous result; or was he deceived and hood-winked by the bank officials? It appears that the last examination which precipitated the closing up of the bank was made at the request of a suspicious stockholder who feared everything was not all right, and disclosed the true situation. In either case these examinations are worse than useless—they are a delusion and a snare, for the public relying on them as a sort of Government sanction or approval, make no private investigation or examination of their own, and are therefore badly victimized in the end.

The private examiner sent out by the Government cannot in the nature of the case make such examination as will protect the public. Every one knows that the great mass of the assets of every bank consists of bills receivable. What can a stranger sent out from Washington know of the value of these bills? Many of the makers and indorsers of them may be insolvent and the bills not worth the paper on which they are written and the examiner know nothing of it. The bank may exhibit the correct amount of such bills to correspond with their statement, and the correct amount of reserve fund in legal tender, and still be irretrievably insolvent.

It is to be hoped that the reports that sometimes circulate that these bank statements are cooked for the examiner and the public, and that the bills are also sometimes made especially for the examiners' inspection and to satisfy him, are not generally true; but cases like this Butler one give some grounds for apprehension.

Since these National Banks are the special pets of the Government and are supervised solely by the Government, it should take some more effectual means to protect stockholders, depositors and the public.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

An account has been lately published of the way in which the indemnity paid by France to Germany on the conclusion of the war of 1870-71, has been spent. Altogether, including the war contributions imposed upon Paris and the departments occupied by the German troops, Germany has received from France something over one thousand million of dollars, the precise sum in francs being 5,254,000,000. Of this sum $460,000,000 was set aside for imperial purposes, and the remainder divided among the several states forming the German Empire, the old North German Confederation, (which includes Prussia) receiving the greater portion, or about $380,000,000. Bavaria got about sixty-five millions of dollars, Wurtemberg twenty millions, Baden fifteen millions and Hesse six millions. Of the half a billion of dollars reserved by the imperial government, nearly one-fourth went to form a pension fund, seventy millions to Alsace and Lorraine for railway purposes and fortifications, thirty millions was placed on the imperial war treasury, three millions in grants for eminent services, and a million and a half to Germans expelled from France, while smaller sums have been devoted to a variety of purposes.

It is the remarkable peculiarity of these "milliards," as BISMARCK calls the fine on France, that it has precipitated on Germany, by expansion of credit and the resulting inflation, the most serious financial difficulties, business and manufacturing depression, and suffering among the poorer classes. It has stimulated the growth of Socialism, and resulted in the overthrow of all guarantees of personal liberty, as well as forced the Government to abandon its free trade policy and adopt one of protection as a measure of relief. A successful invasion could hardly have imposed graver political troubles on the Empire or been so prolific in distress among the people. The "milliards" were a misfortune to Germany, just as we sometimes see the wind-fall of a fortune the ruin of a spendthrift.

In France, the exaction of the enormous fine had a contrary effect from the receipt of it by the Germans. It developed the latent energies and thrift of the French people. They brought out their savings, and, to pay the fine, subscribed for every cent of the necessary loans, thereby acquiring an interest in the stability of their Government. While Germany has suffered greater than any other European country from the recent years of business prostration France has suffered least. Its Government is stronger to-day than ever before, and can afford the luxury of a standing army that requires German sacrifices to match. The Republic seems firmly established on a Conservative basis, and can bid defiance to the incendiary threats and bombast of the Radical extremists as well as the intrigues of the monarchical and imperial factions. Its revenues are a reliable test of national prosperity and last year they exceeded the estimates by seventy-five millions of francs. We quote from a French paper, the *Republique Francaise*, on this interesting point:

> With 1878 came the definitive triumph of the Republic, and once more the national prosperity exhibited itself by an excess of 77,000,000f. ($15,400,000) over the estimates. This wonderful development of wealth is due to the fact that while dynasties consolidate themselves by military glory—by war, which tramples harvests under foot and which sweeps away the youth of the country—Republics repose upon labor. They prefer the noise of the machine at work to that of a squadron on the march, and they know that each man laid low by a shell is so much capital lost. This is why at no other epoch has France produced so much. Never has her financial situation been so prosperous. As for the taxes, which have their origin in the last crimes and follies of the Empire, she will pay them off to the last million. It must not be supposed from this that the public services have been starved and that the brilliant financial results obtained by the Republic have been procured by cheeseparing. Far from that. The Conservatives complain that the expenditure is reckless and that the number of persons employed by the Government has increased, and, in fact, the accusation is true. The war estimates have exceeded the sum of £22,000,000 ($110,000,000), without counting £60,000,000 ($300,000,000) expended since 1871 in fortifications, replenishing arsenals and rearming troops; officers' pensions, the pay of sergeants and the rations of privates have been increased. Double the amount is spent on public instruction which was spent under the Empire. It is the same with public works, and even the cause of the poorer order of the clergy has not been pleaded in vain.

Nations are affected as individuals Germany stands for an ill-balanced man made drunk by suddenly acquired wealth. The process of sobering up only comes through the sharp lessons of experience. France has been taught prudence and set on the road to political and financial prosperity by her misfortunes. If they could square accounts, it would seem manifest that the French people after all have gained more than the Germans by the Franco-German war. One of their greatest gains was the overthrow of Bonapartism and the establishment of the Republic, as it now exists.

A GRIST MADE TO ORDER.

The duties of the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday were few and simple, and were merely to register the decree of the ruling ring, both as to candidates and platform, and suppress WOLFE, MAPES and a few others who cherish the idea of "reform within the party." Mr. BUTLER, nominated for State Treasurer, was the only CAMERON man from Chester county in the last Legislature, and so has his reward. On the expulsion of the Riot bill corruptionists he voted to keep PETROFF, who had been expelled by the Legislature in 1877, and the worst of the lot—in fact he was the decoy duck of KEMBLE—in his seat, but voted for the expulsion of SMITH and RUMBERGER. We presume Mr. BUTLER is a fair man as CAMERON-QUAY Republicans go.

The platform holds that State elections shall be controllable by troops and deputy marshals at the polls, acting under the orders of the party holding the Federal administration. This is the leading issue so far as Federal politics will enter into the canvass, and we accept it as tendered by the Republican State Convention.

There is the usual sugar for "veteran soldiers" but it has lost its savor, with HAYES preferring Confederate soldiers to Union soldiers for important and lucrative office.

The State administration is lauded and indorsed, and this of course includes its Legislative as well as Executive departments. The last Republican Legislature, as its predecessor, was notable for incapacity for wholesome and proper legislation, as well as for downright corruption, and encouragement of a powerful lobby headed by leaders of the Republican party of the State, men who practiced the arts of "corrupt solicitation," until they qualified members for expulsion for bribery and made themselves amenable to the criminal laws of the Commonwealth. WOLFE of Union, made a strong fight to secure a hearing in behalf of the anti-corruptionists of the Republican party, but was hooted down by the Philadelphia roughs with the aid of the presiding officer of the Convention. After infinite difficulty he obtained the reading of this resolution:

> *Resolved*, That in view of the development of corrupt practices in connection with the Riot bill in the last House, we emphatically reaffirm that part of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster, in 1875, and which was readopted by the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, in 1876, which demands honest men in office, men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it.

It was sent to the Platform Committee, but not even a minority of that committee, so well was it packed, could be got to report it back. The reason is obvious. In denouncing "corrupt practices" in the last Legislature, the resolution denounced the most trusted and influential leaders of the Republican party.

Representative MAPES of Venango, sought to introduce a resolution denouncing railroad discrimination, but was refused a hearing. Subsequently the Convention concluded the oil producers could stand another dose of oily gammon, and passed a resolution denouncing discrimination, and pledging "ourselves to support such legislation as will correct the great evil." This is what Republican State Conventions invariably do, and what Republican State administrations invariably refuse to do. The oil country people will hardly swallow the sham with their usual zest.

A resolution dovetailing an indorsement of HAYES and CAMERON was passed; of HAYES because of his vetoes and of CAMERON for the extraordinary display of statesmanship evidenced by the second great motion of his Senatorial career, in favor of an adjournment over the Baltimore horse races. So far this is the only sign DON has made in the Senate, and it was wise of the Convention to make the most of it.

The last resolution invites criticism of the financial management of the State by Republicans. Mere mention of the subject suggests criticism. The State Treasury is empty, and the public schools and benevolent institutions are embarrassed because the money justly due them has been squandered by a profligate Legislature. It is a fact known of all men that under Republican control of the Treasury, the millions of unexpended balances were the banking capital of the Treasury Ring, headed by KEMBLE and MACKEY, and that the public moneys were illegally and corruptly used to strengthen and consolidate their political power. It is to renew this system of official perfidy that the Convention selected as its candidate for State Treasurer a gentleman susceptible to the pressure that will be put upon him in case of his election by the ringsters who ordained his nomination.

GULUSHA A. GROW was President of the Convention. The CAMERON folks are doing a right lively business trading on his past reputation, but their capital is about exhausted, and G'LUSH will be turned out to grass with 'nary an office and a cord of undelivered speeches.

THE New York *Nation* tenders its congratulations to the New York *Times* upon its growth in "truthfulness and rationality in stalwart matters," with especial reference to the Kansas exodus. It also believes that the *Tribune* will eventually imitate the *Times*, sell out its theatrical "properties," and lead a simple, sincere and healthy life." The *Nation* contends that the sort of credulity which stalwartism exacts "degrades a man to the level of a savage." "In telling lies one's self," the *Nation* adds, there is a certain play of mind which keeps the faculties awake and makes the perception of the beauty of truth still possible. But the effect of pretending to believe other people's lies is altogether besotting and benumbing. Nobody who has passed a year, for instance, swallowing the stories of a Louisiana custom-house Republican probably ever feels the same again. He may grow tired of these tales and shut his ears to them, but he finds his appetite for ordinary provable facts gone, and his reluctance to reproduce them or reason from them all but unconquerable." The *Nation*, having once been, though a good while ago, very credulous itself in the stalwart direction, knows what it is talking about.

THE experiment by the Democrats of Cincinnati with a large convention was so satisfactory last spring, that the County Committee, on Saturday last, called a Convention on the 7th of August, for the important work of nominating legislative and county offices, on the basis of one delegate for every twenty votes cast for the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State last fall. This will give a Convention of 1,177 delegates; large enough to swamp the bummer element and the managing politicians, and permit the intelligent sentiment of the mass of the party to make the nominations. The chances are better for an acceptable and good ticket, and there will not be the usual division and sore-headedness over nominations. This Convention will nominate thirteen members of the Legislature, and these thirteen may determine the political complexion of the Legislature and thus a United States Senator. Judge THURMAN will either succeed himself, or will be succeeded by a Republican. The Convention's action therefore, becomes a matter of national importance. Whatever conflicting views there may be about Judge THURMAN as a Presidential candidate, failing in that all Democrats desire he should retain his present place as the leader of the Senate.

THAT there is a great deal of feeling growing up in the Republican party at JOHN SHERMAN'S peculiar method of blowing his own trumpet, is shown in this special to the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, a Republican paper:

> The speech of Secretary Sherman at Philadelphia, in which he took occasion to advance another step in the announcement of himself as a Presidential candidate, has excited a great deal of comment here, and his more intimate friends question very much the propriety of his using his official position so notoriously in that direction. Some of them do not hesitate to declare that, in the face of the President's civil service order forbidding any Federal officer, meaning the highest as well as the lowest, from using the patronage of the Government in furthering his political aspirations, this course of the Secretary is regarded as at least reprehensible. There is also considerable comment upon the junketing tour which the Secretary has set out upon, ostensibly for official purposes, but in reality to further his political plans.
>
> They state that an electioneering tour in a United States revenue cutter will not make a very favorable impression on the public mind, and the powder burnt in his glorification at the Government expense is not calculated to help the Sherman boom.
>
> The subject, in fact, has even attracted attention in administration circles, and it is admitted that the action of the Secretary is not wise in his own interest, not speaking of the material it gives the Democrats for campaign thunder.

THE Pittsburgh correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is connected with one of the leading Republican papers of this city. In his special of Saturday last he gives this as the outcome of Citizen FOSTER'S recent visit to Pittsburgh:

> To-day the heads of departments here levied the assessments upon all departments of the city, county and United States Government for Ohio campaign purposes. Your Republicans must require a great amount of funds, as the assessments here are as heavy as is usual to operate our own State campaign. The schedule is as follows: United States Post office Department, $5,000; Custom House and United States Courts, $1,000; Internal Revenue Department, $1,000; Allegheny Courts and offices, $5,000; Pittsburgh City Government, $1,000. The latter is proportionately light because the Mayor is a Democrat, and the Police Department consequently of that political ilk.

We don't vouch for this, only the "special" has abundant means of obtaining information. Two great railroads that traverse the State of Ohio have their central offices here, and our information is that Citizen FOSTER was arranging for a pressure on the votes of railway employes. He is introducing CAMERON methods into Ohio politics, and preparing to buy up the corrupt voter and intimidate the timid.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

ONE postive step in advance has been taken on the Darien canal project. M. de LESSEPSS' agent has made a deposit of $150,000 in London to the credit of the Columbian government as a forfeit or guarantee of sincerity in accepting the concession.

SENATOR WALLACE is about to enter upon the investigation of the notorious JOHN I. DAVENPORT in New York. The Senator has been in Washington securing various papers relating to the inquiry, and there will be considerable campaign music when the business is fairly opened.

TWENTY years ago the annual supply of gold was $200,000,000. In 1877 it was $96,500,000, and in 1878 $83,500,000. This year it is hardly expected to exceed $70,000,000. Russia is now in the front rank of gold producing countries. The entire Pacific coast will not yield over $19,000,000 this year. Australia $18,000,000, while Russia will yield at least $50,000,000. Naturally, bondholders desire that this diminishing metal shall be the single standard of values.

BISHOP HAVEN wants to secure a more perfect government through the agency of the clergy and the United States Marshals. The full text of his late speech shows he thinks that the Democracy are hyenas: reconciliation pandering to the hellish passion of caste, and the only salvation of the country is to appoint United States marshals to control congressional and Presidential elections, who shall "prepare the list of voters challenge them, receive, count and announce the vote." BISHOP HAVEN is evidently knave as well as fool.

THE value of immigration is shown by the arrival of four hundred Russian Mennonites at New York on Sunday. The Mennonites are among the most thrifty people in the world, and wherever they have planted themselves, from the Crimea to Kansas, they have saved money. The present body are said to bring with them $400,000, or about $1,000 each. They comprise 60 families and have 213 children. They will go West, invest their capital in land, houses, implements and labor, and they and their children will till the new lands thus brought into cultivation, and add many thousands of dollars annually to the productive resources of the country.

MRS. HAYES is entitled to beating our QUAY for Secretary of War, and having RAMSEY tendered the appointment. The latter is an accomplished diner-out, and won Mrs. HAYES' good graces at the White House festive board. As a Western man, however, he does not adopt her views on the subject of liquids. He will side with the EVARTS section of the Cabinet. DON CAMERON is reported to have had a promise that if the Pennsylvanians could agree on a man Mr. HAYES would make him Secretary of War. They presented QUAY, Beaver county's great statesman, and were told they were too late as the written offer of the place had been sent to RAMSEY. No wonder QUAY wants to go to Europe.

IT is a new feature in politics, assessing Federal, State, county and city officials in Pittsburgh to raise a corruption fund for work in Ohio. This has been done largely in Washington among the Government clerks, and with them it was "pay or git," and we presume the assessments in Pittsburgh indicate a like policy in all the cities of the country. The hundred thousand the Republicans set out to obtain from officeholders will be increased to half a million. We don't believe Ohio is one of the States that can be bought up. Its standard of political morality is somewhat higher than obtains in Pennsylvania, and it is possible the big corruption fund may have a contrary effect from what is anticipated.

THE Philadelphia *Times* does not think there should be a union of Democrats and Greenbackers in Allegheny county, in county offices, because their State platforms are not in harmony. If a union takes place, we would suggest to the *Times*, it will be for the purpose of ousting a ring of corrupt and grasping officeholders from the court house and not on the basis of State or National politics. It is well enough, as the *Times* is continually preaching to let such far away matters as national politics subside for a while, and the people turn their attention to correcting home abuses and wrongs. If there is any alliance between the Nationals and Democrats in Allegheny county it will be on this principle of action. But with party schemers interested in preventing such alliance and paid for preventing it by the common enemy the chances of an agreement on a union ticket are none of the best.

THE five border States of Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, that are universally thrown into hotch-potch as part and parcel of the "solid South," and as thoroughly "Rebel," actually supplied the national Government with a larger number of soldiers to fight for the Union and to suppress the rebellion than five New England States. Here are the official figures of the War Department:

Maine	72,114	West Virginia	32,963
Connecticut	57,350	Maryland	50,316
New Hampshire	36,6 9	Kentucky	79,025
Vermont	35,272	Tennessee	31,092
Rhode Island	23,699	Missouri	109,114
Total	225,063	Total	301,610

So it appears that five "Rebel" States actually sent 301,610 soldiers into the Union Army to suppress the rebellion, or 76,547 more than five New England States.

THE resolutions adopted by the Republican Committee in the SLOAN-HOPE contest are instructive reading. Everything was bad about the Convention and nobody to blame. The "outside element"—that is, the howling mob—was responsible for the disorder, but SLOAN and HOPE were blameless, "and are exonerated from all blame in connection with it." Money was used in the interest of both candidates: there is no doubt about that, the Committee says, but the candidates "knew nothing about it." The report winds up with the startling declaration "the Committee condemn the use of money." We don't suppose there is a member of it but has had experience in this line and expects to have again. The whitewash applied to the candidates that they knew nothing about what was going on, and were a pair of innocents in the hands of bad men, is the joke of the season. The virtuous and respectable element of the party is expected to swallow it as dead earnest. The "boys" who manage the business chuckle at each other and stock the cards for a fresh deal.

JUSTICE MILLER, of the United States Supreme Court, said in his recent address before the Iowa Bar Association: "You will perhaps be surprised when I tell you that the ablest lawyer of this or any other bar, when he is for the first time appointed a Judge, has to learn his trade, as much as the mechanic's apprentice. Of course I do not mean by this that he has to learn the law, for I am supposing him to be learned in the law. By practice and attention I can listen to a lawyer, read a document offered in evidence, pass with him lightly over the formal parts of the instrument, and when he comes to the vital matter, the few words, perhaps, which alone touch the issue, I catch their precise meaning, and if I do not get that clearly I stop him there until I do. It i rare that I need go over that instrument again. So I have acquired, I hardly know how, except by practice—by training—the faculty of taking an immense record of five hundred or a thousand pages, and turning at once to the material parts, whether of pleading, of evidence, or whatever it may be, and in one-third the time it took me when I first went on the bench, I gather the materials for my judgment without digesting a mass of useless chaff."

COLADADO'S lack of water will eventually offer one of the greatest of engineering problems. We see there a vast and incalculably valuable section totally destitute of water navigation. It extends from the Missouri river to the Pacific, and from the British to the Mexican line. The only limit to Colorado's coming greatness is the capacity of the arid plains to sustain an agricultural population. The mountains will certainly become as densely settled with mining and manufacturing inhabitants as are the hills of New England or Pennsylvania. But will the plains be dotted with farm houses and villages, or are the prairies to remain sparsely settled grazing grounds? To obtain a sufficient quantity of water for agricultural purposes is a most stupendous problem. Under the present system of irrigation 99 per cent. of the water that comes down from the mountain streams is wasted. The Platte alone furnishes enough to irrigate all the tillable land in Colorado, if the flow of the whole year could be stored in reservoirs over the State and used only during the two months that it is needed. The melting snows of the mountain furnish the water. How can it be most economically distributed over the plains?

THE great tunnel under the British Channel with which it is proposed to connect England and France, has not yet been fairly commenced, but the engineers have sunk a shaft near Sangatte in order to ascertain the depth and currents of the water. When these preliminary experiments are concluded the work of making the tunnel itself will begin. The shaft now being sunk has a diameter of about nine feet, and is to go to a depth of 260 feet. Work in the shaft has been suspended for the last three month, as the water comes in so rapidly that it has been necessary to construct a machine which will extract 600 gallons per minute, or double what the machine first used could remove. The shaft has already been sunk to half the proposed depth. The walls of the shaft are being lined with small oak planks, with a backing of concrete. The earth which has been excavated is of a white, chalky nature, and very hard.

THE animal remains found in the Rocky Mountains show the gigantic size of the monsters of pre-historic ages. The backbone of one animal is three and a half feet wide, and, and implies a neck fully five feet in width. The diplodveus was fifty feet long. Dinosaurians were exhumed twenty-five feet long. The atlantosaurians, a lizard-footed animal, must have been forty feet long when alive. Another animal, embedded in a hard matrix of rock which was removed with difficulty after much blasting, was thirty feet long. Such were some of the monsters that once enjoyed themselves around the Rocky Mountains. They were reptiles, and most of their friends and foes were the same, even the birds being half reptiles. What eggs some of these reptiles must have laid may be imagined when one female atlantosaurian is described as 100 feet long, with thigh bones measuring 9 feet, and probably 25 feet high.

THE names of the incorporators of the New York Steam Power, and Heating Company, which has taken up the franchise recently granted by the New York common council for utilizing the "Holly process," seem to indicate that the company means business. Men like ex-Governor Morgan, Marshal O. Roberts, Henry G. Stebbins, Henry F. Vail, and their associates, would not be expected to subscribe five million dollars to an empty project which they have no purpose of pushing. The company proposes to lay pipes under the streets to convey steam for divers purposes—heating, cooking, motive power, &c., and it pays the city for its franchise.

ACCORDING to advices from Yokohama received in San Francisco, the Japanese export duties on cotton and silk manufactures, silk and cotton mixtures, made dresses, porcelain, precious stones, lacquered wares, bronzes, manufactured bamboo, manufactured copper, paper fans and umbrellas, were to have been abolished on the first of July. This will be good news for the admirers of Japanese porcelain, bronzes, and so forth, as there will now be no particular excuse for the dealers in those articles to charge ten prices for them as they have been in the habit of doing.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GOVERNOR HOYT is at Cresson Springs.

VICE PRESIDENT WHEELER'S health is very feeble.

THE estate of the late Asa Packer will yield an income of $200,000 to each of his three children.

THE New York *Sun* thinks Hamilton Fish is the Republican dark horse for Governor of New York.

MR. CLARKSON N. POTTER, it is asserted, will have the management of Mr. Tilden's interests in New York politics this fall.

IF Sara Bernhardt comes to this country, some interviewer will step up promptly and ask, "Are your sons half brothers, Mamselle?"

ACCORDING to a Swiss paper, Prince Louis Napoleon, before starting for the Cape, had his life insured by an English insurance company for £30,000.

JUDGE TERRY, the man who shot Broderick, is a candidate on one of the State tickets in California, and the cry, "Remember Broderick," has been revived.

D. A. JANUARY, a wealthy merchant of St. Louis, died Saturday in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was identified with many leading enterprises of his city.

ONE hundred and seventy eight women, mostly from South and East Boston, have asked to be assessed for a poll-tax in Boston as a qualification for voting next December.

MISS A. E. FAZAKERLEY, a London lady, owns a steam yacht, the Violet, in which, with three female companions, she is making an extended tour through the north of Europe.

IN adjourning over the Fourth of July the Texas Senate rejected the expression "birthday of our great national Republic," but agreed to keep the day after substituting "federal" for "national."

THE Duke of Sutherland, who is a thorough practical engineer, drove the locomotive attached to the train which conveyed the Prince and Princess of Wales around the Royal Agricultural Show.

SENATOR ANTHONY'S Providence *Journal* says Thurman is not broken physically. He is tired enough to relish a few weeks' rest, but will come up smiling for the Presidential fight—which he doesn't count himself out of.

THE friends of Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, announce that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in Indiana with the intention of succeeding, if possible, Mr. McDonald in the United States Senate.

AT the mass in London for Prince Napoleon, a dove hovered above the incense and alighted on a gilded eagle above the altar. *Truth* says: "The bird, which was tame, and had three days' lessons, was attracted to the eagle by grain thrown on its back."

AN interesting reunion was that of five sisters at Stratham, New Hampshire, a few days ago, whose ages ranged from 86 to 72, aggregating 394 years. They are all in good health and promise to furnish some centenarians from among their number.

EX-GOVERNOR HUBBARD of Connecticut, refuses to be reconciled to his daughter, who married his coachman. Since her elopement the family have been traveling in Europe, but is at present occupying elegant quarters at Newport. The runaways are somewhere in Canada.

LORD BEACONSFIELD was quite jaunty at the Royal Agricultural Show. But he looks old and anxious. He straightens himself up and pulls himself together every now and then, like a man who feels the hand of age apon him. Sphinx-like as the face is, you can see the lines in it, and the eyes look weary.—*London Letter.*

BARON LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, during the struggle which ended with his acceptance as member for the city of London, on one occasion when he had been returned, but was not permitted to take his seat, was addressing a crowd of electors and non-electors, to whom he said, "I stand here the chosen of the people," and a voice from the crowd shouted out, "So stood Barabbas."

GOVERNOR MCCLELLAN has recently made from his home on Orange Mountain a pleasure-tour through the northern counties of New Jersey, driving by way of Schooley's Mountain, Hackettstown and Hope to the Delaware Water Gap The party consisted of the Governor, his wife, his son and his daughter, the former driving a barouche and the children a phaeton.

THE London *Times* correspondent at Berlin writes—"In England parties rule the Premier, but here the Premier rules parties. Prince Bismarck is in possession of a perpetual majority. The various parliamentary fractions are but so many cards in the hand of the Chancellor, from which at will he draws the winning one. The tide of reaction is in full force, and the Liberals are fast losing their cohesion and moral courage.

IN 1863 Captain Lambers of the Fourth Voltigeurs of the French Imperial Guard was caught cheating at cards and was expelled from his regiment. He decided to drown himself, but his godfather convinced him that it would be better to try his fortune in foreign lands. So he went to the Cape of Good Hope, learned the native dialects and became a purveyor of ammunition to the Zulus, and afterward obtained a commission in the Zulu army, of which he finally became commander-in-chief. He died in the service, but it is said that to him the Zulus owe their knowledge of military tactics.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER has written a grumbling criticism on New England summer weather. "Can you," he asks, "set a day to be married in the open air, under a rose bower; can you set a day for an excursion; can you make a lawn party: dare you put on a white suit and venture beyond shelter; or dare you, madam, except in the house, don that gossamer raiment which is essential to your comfort, and which, in its flowing lines and airy grace, expresses your confidence in nature and in the susceptibility of man? What morning can you trust, and into what night can you venture without anxiety?"

STRANGE SUICIDES.

Two Sisters End Their Existence Caused by Their Father Leaving Them Penniless.

Unnatural Conduct of a Husband at the Suicide of His Wife.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE OF TWO SISTERS.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 22.—A distressing and mysterious double suicide occurred last night at Hyde Park, a southern suburb of this city, the particulars of which only transpired early this morning. Three maiden sisters, named Elizabeth, Anna and Nora Trowbridge, aged respectively forty-three, forty and thirty years, have been living for many years in good style in that town upon revenues derived from an estate left them by their mother.

Recently their father has succeeded in getting their entire property away, and has left them penniless. When they became fully aware of this state of affairs they decided to die together, and spent Sunday and Monday in preparing for death. They nailed up the doors and windows, and the two eldest sisters with the most careful preparation, drove spikes on either side of the casement of the folding doors, adjusted small hempen cords about their necks, and kicking from beneath their feet the books piled on ottomans and chairs, quietly strangled to death.

The younger sister, Nora, who is a dwarf, remained in the meantime in an upper chamber, and although the deed was done at about six o'clock on Monday night, she was first to give warning at nine o'clock, and the bodies were not cut down till midnight. It was with great difficulty that she could be induced to tell her story, and she told it in so disconnected and rambling a way that its accuracy is even now doubted. She is in a state bordering on insanity. In her chamber was found a knife of razor sharpness, and a slip of paper, on which was written, "We must nail up the doors." The trio have always been regarded as very erratic, and although nothing has been known against their character, they have been known to hold noisy and disturbing midnight orgies, that are now regarded as evidence of long standing insanity.

Mr. Trowbridge, the father who was so severely denounced by his daughter, Nona, as the real cause of their misfortunes, is said by those who know the circumstances to have deserved no such harsh words. He has managed the property of his daughters for them, and they have been well and liberally treated at his hands. On account of a recent real estate transaction they became imbued with the idea that he was abusing his trust, and it is believed that their already erratic minds dwelt on this belief so constantly that they became insane on the subject. They had a monthly income of $125, and their own house, so that their fear of starvation or beggary was not well grounded. No inquest has yet been held.

A WIFE TERMINATES HER LIFE TO END HER SUFFERINGS.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Mrs. Marie Horwath, residing at No. 67 Willett street, committed suicide by taking oxalic acid. Her husband, Franz Horwath, is a grocer doing business at No. 283 Second street. She never had any children. To all appearance she was a strong and healthy woman; but she was the victim of a disease which, at regular intervals, caused her the most agonizing pains. At such times her sufferings brought about convulsions and temporary insanity, during which she prayed for death, and made threats upon her life. While her husband was away at his business, Mrs. Horwath was seized with a more than ordinarily violent attack of her malady. She rolled upon the floor and cried out that she wished God would at once kill her and relieve her of her terrible sufferings. No relief coming, in her desperation she went to the cupboard and, taking down a small bottle of oxalic acid, which she kept for the removal of stains from linen, swallowed its contents and lay down to await the effect. When the poison began to operate, the poor woman ran into the room of Mrs. Emeline P. Block, a neighbor, and, crying out that she had poisoned herself by swallowing "kleesalz," fell upon the floor and writhed in convulsions. Mrs. Block ran for a physician and sent word to Horwath. The unfortunate woman expired within five minutes after the doctor's arrival.

SINGULAR STATEMENT OF HER HUSBAND.

Horwath made the following statement to Coroner Woltman: "Mrs. Horwath often told me that she could not bear her sufferings and would sometime kill herself to get rid of them. I never paid much attention to her threats, because I did not believe she meant what she said. If I had ever had any idea that my wife would try to take her own life, I would be her death, for she had no right to put me to the trouble that her suicide will cause me, nor to bring disgrace and ruin both to my reputation and business, as she now has done. Yes, I would beat her before she would have had a chance to take her own life." So indignant was the grocer over his wife's suicidal act, that he refused to bury her body, and Coroner Woltman was compelled to order its removal to the morgue, to be buried at the public's expense.

THE SENSE OF IT.

Something About the Alleged Bargain Between Ewing and Tilden.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The enemies of both Thurman and Tilden are making a good deal of capital just now over an alleged or supposed interview between General Ewing and Senator Barnum in New York last week.

Barnum, it is claimed, on the one hand, represented Tilden and his barl of money; Ewing, on the other hand, the Democratic party of Ohio. The scheme as laid down was to unite the two, carry Ohio and knife Thurman.

It hasn't even the merit of plausibility about it. The parties are not fools enough to enter into any contract to capture or control the vote of Ohio in the National Democratic Convention of next year. Simply because it can't be done.

Mr. Ewing has a fight of his own on hand. To win in it he must have Thurman's strength and influence.

Mr. Tilden has a fight of his own, too, for next year, and he knows that he can only hope to succeed by building up the party, not by pulling it down.

If he wants to render any assistance to himself here, it must be by making Ohio a Democratic State, not a Tilden State. The choice between men comes afterward.

He may have money that he wants to apply in helping to carry on the Ohio campaign this year, but he knows too much to apply it toward defeating Thurman a year before his conflict with him takes place. In politics revenges come oftener than rewards.

Mr. Ewing, as the standard-bearer of his party could secure no advantage in making an alliance such as that proposed with Barnum, or Tilden or any body else. What he wants is the most votes, and that is not the way to get them.

Senator Thurman has claims on the Democratic party of Ohio that all are ready to recognize. But they are not under consideration at this moment. In other words, he is not entered for this race.

What Ewing and Thurman and Tilden are all interested in just now is to make the State Democratic. Each man can help to do it in his own way. After that is done they can settle the next heat for themselves.

SENATOR PLUMB, of Kansas, and ex-Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas have cast their lot with Leadville, the new Eldorado. The latter is said to have made $200,000 by a recent rise in stocks.

THE RING TRIUMPHANT.

Butler Nominated for Treasurer by Republican State Convention.

Efforts to Bring About "Reforms Within the Party" Signally Fail.

The Grant Indorsement Resolution Quietly Smothered.

Text of the Platform on Which the Candidate is Supposed to Stand.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BUT LITTLE INTEREST IN THE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, July 22.—The Republican State Convention, which assembles here to-morrow, is attracting but little interest. For all the delegates have to do, it was hardly worth while to drag them here to swelter in the heat.

BUTLER TO BE THE NOMINEE.

Quay & Co. decided some time since that Samuel Butler of Chester, should be the nominee, and so successfully did they operate the machine that, in the caucus held to-night, there were 157 votes for the chosen man.

Wolfe and Hewit attempted to get up a kick, but will be compelled to be content with repeating their speeches denouncing the machine work.

THE PRESIDING OFFICERS AGREED UPON.

At the caucus to-night Chris. Magee was Chairman of the Committee on Program, and reported in favor of Lew Hall for temporary chairman and Grow for permanent. Everything is cut and dried, and the machine will finish the work at one session.

A GRANT BOOM.

It was reported to-night that Chris Magee was to offer a resolution declaring in favor of General Grant for the Presidency, but other leaders evidently are afraid to incorporate the boom in the platform, although the resolution may be offered in the convention.

OUTLINE OF THE PLATFORM.

The platform fully condemns the Democratic Congress for revolutionary measures, and for the displacement of wounded Union soldiers to make room for those who served in the rebel army; approves of the course of Mr. Hayes for his firm defense of the prerogatives of all the departments of the Government; tenders encouragement to the minority or Unionists in the Southern States, and pledging the Republican party in case again placed in power to right their wrongs; declares that freedom and equality are as much an issue now as during the war or when slavery existed; condemns all temporary expedients looking to a change in the national financial system; declares in favor of every dollar being of its full value whether of gold, silver or paper; congratulates the National Administration on the success of resumption; commends the honesty of the Republican officials in the State Treasury for the past sixteen years as proved by the forced declaration of the Democratic State Treasurer after examination; commends the administration of Governor Hoyt.

The Convention promises to be a very uninteresting affair, even if Wolfe should manage to get in a little kick. L.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, PA., July 23.—The Republican Convention is over, the delegates, in every particular, having followed the program prepared for them by the managers. The very first resolution offered indicated that the leaders were determined there should be no kicking over the traces.

Mr. Hooton of Butler, chief fugleman was selected as the instrument, and offered a resolution providing that all propositions and resolutions should be referred to the committee without consideration or debate. The object of this was to prevent Mr. Wolfe, the kicker, from getting in his speech.

KICKERS RAISE A BREEZE.

When Mr. Wolfe presented his resolution in regard to the riot bill legislation, Lew Hall, the temporary Chairman, quietly referred it to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Wolfe demanded that it should be read, but the Chairman, in violent opposition to the parliamentary rules which had been adopted, not only refused to have the resolution read, but also peremptorily declined to take any cognizance of Wolfe's appeal. The rule was so manifestly unfair that even the sympathies of the opponents of the troublesome member from Union rallied to his support, and the temporary Chairman, in a very ungracious manner, entertained a motion from Senator Cooper of Delaware, to have the resolution read.

Messrs. Wolfe, Mapes and other friends were ready to leave the Convention in disgust, but the spirit of fairness manifested by the member induced them to changed their minds.

Mr. Mapes of Venango next attempted to get a resolution against discrimination before the convention, but he did not have the cheek and persistency of Wolfe, and allowed the Chairman first to quietly read the resolution and then send it to the committee. It must have met the approval of the Chairman, or it is probable he would have ordered it to lay on the table.

Hall's system of crowding down is severely criticised on all hands.

GALUSHA GROW PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

Hon. Galusha Grow delivered his expected speech on assuming the chair, and received the applause which had been marked in the proper place. His utterances form the keynote to the campaign, but it is hardly probable they will do much toward rallying the disgusted adherents of the party.

HARD WORK FRAMING RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions were rewritten several times last night and this morning before the managers were satisfied with the phrasseology.

After the committee was appointed today, a few verbal changes were made, and the anti-discrimination sop was thrown in to please the oil regions.

GRANT INDORSEMENT RESOLUTION SMOTHERED.

Mr. Wolfe's anti-corruption resolution was smothered and the Grant indorsement met a like fate, the managers deeming it impolitic to incorporate the resolution at this time.

The machinery worked so smoothly that all the business was completed before three o'clock, and the delegates hurried to the depot to take the trains for home.

HOOTON TO BE THE NEW CHAIRMAN.

F. C. Hooton, as intimated, will be the new chairman of the State Committee, and the local managers of Allegheny have captured the *Leader* and *Telegraph* by appointing Colonel R. P. Nevin and H. H. Byram as members of the august body. The off year holds good as to the committee, and those gentlemen whose vaulting ambition urged them to seek positions as members of the committee, will be out of the way for the Presidential year. L.

(By Associated Press.)

HARRISBURG, July 23.—The Republican State Convention met this morning in the House of Representatives, and was called to order by M. S. Quay, Chairman of the State Committee. There was a full attendance. Lewis W. Hall was chosen temporary Chairman, and he addressed the convention. He arraigned the Democratic party for their course in Congress since coming into power, praised the minority and thanked President Hayes for his attitude during the extra session.

A resolution was adopted ordering the reference of all resolutions without debate to the Committee on Platform.

Mr. Wolfe of Union, then asked to have read a resolution declaring that, in view of the developments of corrupt practices in connection with the Riot bill in the last House, we emphatically reaffirm that part of the Republican platform of 1875 and 1876, which demands "honest men in office, men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it."

The Chair declared Mr. Wolfe out of order, and refused to entertain his appeal.

Mr. Wolfe insisted he had the right to demand a reading of the resolution, and Senator Cooper of Delaware county, and Representative Barret of Lackawanna, took the same view. There was considerable commotion, but on motion of Senator Cooper, the resolution was received.

Mr. Mapes of Venango, then offered a resolution against railroad discrimination which he insisted should be read, but was ruled out of order, and disorder was prevented by Mr. Quay moving a Committee on Resolutions be made which was adopted.

Galusha A. Grow was made permanent chairman.

BUTLER NOMINATED.

Samuel Butler of Chester, was then nominated for State Treasurer.

Mr. Butler accepted the nomination in a brief speech. He referred to the course of the Southern Representatives in Congress, in view of which fact he said the mission of the Republican party was not ended.

THE PLATFORM.

The following resolutions, reported by the Platform Committee, were adopted:

Resolved, first—That the Republican party, again forced to stand forward for the defense of human rights after a struggle lasting through a generation, finds itself confronted by the same foes of federal unity, political freedom and national honor which it has so often overthrown in civil contests and armed conflict.

Second—That we appeal to the Union loving people of Pennsylvania to arrest, by their votes, the mad career of the Democratic party, which insists upon placing the National Government under the dominion of men who lately fought to destroy it, and who are now plotting to give triumph to the doctrines they failed to establish in the field—the establishment of State sovereignty—by the overthrow of national supremacy.

Third—We declare our implacable hostility to the repeal of the National laws which protect the purity of the ballot box and secure fair elections, the election of Congressmen and Presidential elections being clearly subject to National control, any attempts to throw off that control is simply an effort to establish fraud at National elections. Honest suffrage, equal rights, the unity of the nation and the supremacy of the National Government in all matters placed by the Constitution under its control can be maintained only by the Republican party, which is alone committed to their defense.

Fourth—The Democratic party having committed itself to break up the Government by refusing to appropriate moneys already collected from the people to sustain the Government, unless the Executive shall sanction a measure intended to foster fraud, violence and corruption in National elections, and to impair Constitutional supremacy of the nation, deserves and invites the signal condemnation of every law-abiding and honest citizen.

Fifth—That we are in favor of the payment of the National debt in coin according to an understanding between the Government and the lender, and of paper currency redeemable in coin. We congratulate the country upon returning national properity, and upon accomplishment, under a Republican National Administration, of the successful resumption of specie payments. Our currency is restored to its par value; the National credit has been maintained and strengthened, and the burden on the National debt largely reduced. To complete what has been so well done, we demand that our present financial system remain unchanged.

Sixth—That to the policy and practice of protection to home industries and home production, inaugurated and sustained by the Republican party, we are indebted for the growth and development of our domestic and foreign commerce, and for the prosperous condition and strength of the National finances, and that to the continuance of that policy must we look in the future for assured prosperity and peace throughout the country.

Seventh—That the firm stand of the President in vindicating in the prerogatives of the co-ordinate departments of the Government meets the hearty approval of the Republican party of Pennsylvania.

Eighth—We call on veteran soldiers of the war for the Union to join us in resenting unjust expulsion of their wounded comrades from office by the Democratic Congress, and transfer their places to rebel soldiers whose chief recommendation seems to be unrepentant treason and unending hate of the nation.

Ninth—That we earnestly sympathize with our Southern Republican brethern who are now passing under the harrow of political persecution. We bid them to be of good cheer. Fraud and farce cannot always triumph even in a region where fraud and farce find a congenial home. If a solid South now deprives them of their first rights, a solid North will not fail, in due time, to secure them that perfect freedom which is the birthright and inheritance of every American citizen.

Tenth—That the United States of America is a nation, not a league. Its Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Eleventh—That the tribunal established by the Constitution to determine whether laws are made in pursuance thereof is the Supreme Court of the United States. All laws once enacted, unless repealed by the law making power or declared void by the said court, neither law maker, citizen, nor a State has a right to nullify.

Twelfth—That we pledge ourselves in favor of such legislation as will prevent unlawful and unconstitutional discrimination of freights by the carrying companies of the country.

Thirteenth—That the success of the administration of the State under the management of the Republican party, the steady reduction of the State debt, and enforced compliment of the present Democratic Treasurer that not one dollar of public funds had been lost or misplaced during seventeen years of Republican custody of the funds, prove that official integrity and financial skill have been benefits conferred by our party on taxpayers of the State and merits the approval of the people of Pennsylvania.

Fourteenth—That we heartily endorse the administration of Governor Hoyt and the stalwart attitude of Senator Cameron and Republican members of the House of Representatives in resisting revolutionary riders so persistently pressed by the Democrats in Congress.

A resolution commending the nominee of the Convention was adopted after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

LAMAR ON THE EXODUS.

The Miserable Tricks Employed to Decoy the Negroes.

[Washington Post.]

Senator Lamar, who returned from Mississippi several days ago, was asked, by THE POST, Wednesday, about the negro exodus. He said the excitement among the negroes on the subject of emigration had been allayed, but they are kept in a feverish and unsettled condition by parties interested in having them leave. Along the Mississippi river, where the exodus fever raged at first, it has pretty well died out, but in the interior of the State the subject is kept alive, though but few negroes are leaving.

"Are any efforts being made to keep the movement going?" asked THE POST.

"Yes," replied the Senator, "men go among the negroes and persuade them that they are being abused and robbed and offer them inducements to go to Kansas."

"What motive prompts these men?"

"Some of them are moved by pure cussedness, hatred of the South, and others make money out of the negros. Railroad companies having large tracts of land for sale are interested in getting negroes to locate upon it. The poor deluded negro will never be able to pay for the land he buys, and these men know it, but the railroad will get the benefit of whatever improvements he makes on the land. Some of them cheat the negroes out of what little money they have. A man recently went through Holmes county selling the negroes flags with which to stake off their land in Kansas. This is an old game, but those poor negroes were deceived by it. He got all the money they had and told them to meet him on a certain day at Durant, on the railroad, and he would have there a train to take them to Kansas free of charge. I saw a letter from a citizen of Durant describing the appearance of the town and the scenes on the day named for the free train. The negroes from all the country around flocked to the station and the place was overcrowded with them. They could not be persuaded that they had been deceived, but insisted upon waiting for the train."

Senator Lamar said that he did not believe that there would be anything like a general emigration movement among the negroes; that some would leave here and there, and others would return from the land of promise.

"Should the negro population leave the state, could other labor be procured?"

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Lamar, "Mississippi would blossom like a rose."

In order to show how superior white labor would prove to colored, Col. Lamar said he had had a white man employed on his plantation six months, and in that short time he had improved everything under his charge. This man had employed his practical knowledge of farming, and made improvements in the crop and stock that negroes would never think of. Senator Lamar thought that if the negroes were to "exodus" in a body, such valuable white laborers as the one on his plantation would go into the state to cultivate the land.

MILES' FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

Part of His Command Attack Three Hundred Sioux.

They Retreat and are Pursued Fifteen Miles but Escape to Sitting Bull's Camp.

DEADWOOD, D. T., July 22.—A Fort Keogh special says an engagement took place near the mouth of Beaver creek on the 17th inst., between two companies of troops and Lieutenant Clark's Indian scouts of Miles' command and three hundred hostile Sioux. Troops lost four Indian scouts killed and two soldiers wounded, when Miles' main column, which was twelve miles behind came up. Indians were pursued a distance of fifteen miles but made their escape to Sitting Bull's camp. It is very probable another fight has taken place before this.

The band of Crows who are at Terry's Landing report three hundred lodges of Sioux on this side of the Missouri on their way to Keogh to make friends with the whites.

ST. PAUL, July 23.—Particulars have been received of Lieutenant Clark's fight on Beaver creek. Two companies and fifty scouts were engaged with 400 Indians. Several hostiles were killed. William Hardman, colonel of Second Cavalry, and George Estand of the same company, were wounded. Three Indian scouts were killed and one wounded. The scouts report Sitting Bull with 8,000 warriors moved over from Frenchmans creek to this line.

THE VERDICT.

Buford Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

OWENTON, KY., July 23.—The jury in the Buford case, after being out eighteen hours, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and fixed his punishment as penitentiary for life.

The Cincinnati Frauds.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The Congressional committee to investigate alleged frauds in the election here, decided to-day to confine their examination to matters contained in the memorial referred to the committee upon its appointment. Parties who signed this memorial have all been before the Grand Jury here and there declared they knew nothing about the election frauds. Affidavits which accompanied the memorial which was sent to the House of Representatives were read, but were not allowed in evidence.

Another Colored Rapist Lynched.

CHICAGO, July 23.—A *Tribune* Quincy Illinois special says a band of determined men entered the jail where Frank Hobbs, (colored) was confined on a charge of outraging and nearly killing Mrs. Ferguson at Redding, Pine county, shot him dead and dragged his body, riddled with bullets through the streets. His victim had identified him.

A Waterloo Veteran Dies.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—General Donald McLeod, a veteran of the battle of Waterloo, died at his residence in this city last night, aged 100 years, 6 months and 22 days.

Luck Scattered in a Crowd.

In the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery the grand capital prize of one hundred thousand dollars was divided into tenths, and became the property of as many young enterprising merchants, salesmen, clerks and commercial travelers doing business about Leonard street and Broadway, New York, who, for a dollar apiece, became each worth ten thousand dollars. Much complaint is made by each lucky man that he lacked foresight enough to buy the whole ticket and get a hundred thousand. The next (the 111th) drawing occurs August 12th, at New Orleans, La., where any information can be had by writing to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., or *same* at 319 Broadway, New York City. d&W

POOR MEMPHIS.

19 Additional Cases Yesterday and Two Deaths.

Sad Stories of Misery Caused by the Scourge.

Several Memphis Refugees Sick at Various Localities.

NINETEEN NEW CASES IN MEMPHIS YESTERDAY.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—Thirteen new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning and six more this afternoon. Two additional deaths have occurred, Mrs. Kate Coppinger and Daniel Creeden. Every station along the line of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad between Memphis and Grenada having quarantined against this city, no more trains will be sent out on this line until the fever disappears. Twenty-five tents were given this afternoon to Father Walsh, who will re-establish Camp Father Matthews. One hundred additional tents will be furnished as soon as those sent by the Government are received. The city authorities will, to-morrow, make a selection of a site for the establishment of a large camp. It is thought a spot seven miles distant from the city on the Paducah railroad will be selected. All the sick are progressing favorably except Miss Viola Hodsey, Miss Eva Widridg and John Whelan.

A MEMPHIS REFUGEE DIES IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—Paducah has quarantined against Memphis by river and rail. Mrs. Carrie Eckers, a refugee from Memphis who arrived here last Sunday, died of the fever at the residence of her father, on Story avenue, this forenoon, and was buried soon after. Miss Essing, also of Memphis, whose case has been heretofore mentioned, is thought will die. There have been no new cases of yellow fever reported here among the refugees, and not a single case among our citizens. Mr. Paradise of Memphis, who has so far been the only inmate of the yellow fever hospital, is getting along very well and is now out of danger. He will probably be able to leave the hospital about the last of the week.

The steamer Vint Shinkle, from Memphis, passed up for Cincinnati. There were in the neighborhood of 250 passengers on board, but not a single case of sicknes.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Superintendent of Mails Hunt, at St. Louis has telegraphed the Postoffice department that the Postmaster of that city has refused to receive mails from infected districts and asking for instructions. The following reply was sent by Acting Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service: "By direction of the Postmaster General, you will deliver all mails that cannot be forwarded to their destination on account of quarantine regulations to the Postmaster at St. Louis who will be held responsible for safe-keeping of the same."

The yellow fever has broken out at Tampico, Mexico.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The body of Denis Manning, the yellow fever patient who died yesterday afternoon in Brooklyn was buried the same evening, and to-day the premises were vacated and fumigated.

Charles Haskill, of the bark Shetland, from Mantanzas, has been admitted to the Quarantine Hospital, sick with the yellow fever.

The Episcopal Order of the Sisters of St. Mary will send nurses to their Memphis branch.

AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, July 23.—Ninety-nine deaths from yellow fever occurred during the week ended July 16th, a decrease of nineteen compared with last week.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—In accordance with an ordinance passed by the City Councils to-day, the Mayor will issue a proclamation to-morrow morning declaring the establishment of inspection stations on railroads leading into Nashville for the examination of persons and baggage from Memphis. An infirmary has also been established one mile west of Nashville for the accommodation of any Memphian who may happen to come here sick with the yellow fever. Everything has been systematically arranged to isolate any case of fever.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Information was received here to-day that the Texas authorities were about adopting regulations requiring all passengers entering the State to show health certificates obtained at the points from which they started, no matter what the locality or section of country. The superintendents of all roads leading toward Texas, the Missouri Pacific, the Iron Mountain, the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas immediately joined in a telegram to the State Health Officer at Houston, calling attention to the great inconvenience this would occasion, and requesting him instead to send reliable officials to St. Louis, Cairo and Hannibal with orders to require sworn certificates of all Texas passengers that they have not been in infected districts since July 10th, and requiring all passengers to be identified. The St. Louis roads offer to pay the expenses of such officers, and to co-operate fully with this plan to protect Texas from the incorporation of any case of yellow fever.

LITTLE ROCK, July 23.—A large and respectable meeting of citizens yesterday unanimously adopted resolutions requesting the City Council to appropriate $10,000 for sanitary and quarantine purposes. Speeches were made by Judge Caldwell, ex-Governor Recter, Senator Berry, Solomon Clark and others. The council will pass an ordinance giving the suggestions effect.

ROME, GA., July 23.—Rome has established strict quarantine against Memphis and all infected districts.

FEVER INCIDENTS AT MEMPHIS.

(Memphis Specials.)

A visit to the headquarters of the City Government showed that over five hundred persons had applied for transportation over the different railroads to-day. Passes are given for half fare rates to Guthrie, and then a rate is charged to Louisville that almost makes up the fare for a regular ticket from this city, the only difference being a fraction over a dollar saved. Dr. Porter was asked why it was advertised that half fares would be given to Guthrie, and when a person reached the other end such a make-up to Louisville existed. But he could give no positive answer, but presumed it was that the railroads had the power over the afflicted people leaving, and were exercising it at their will. He also stated that if the railroads would be more liberal double the number of people would leave, and there would be no use of establishing camps near the city. The Memphis and Chattanooga railroad was giving half rates to all points on their road, or to such points as were not quarantined, but could do nothing beyond, because the other railroads would make no rates of any kind less than regular. Dr. Porter said he sent off a large number on the Coahoma yesterday. Those paying $2 took deck passage, and others paying $6 were allowed the use of the cabin.

THE CLOSED BUSINESS HOUSES.

Among the business houses closed are Charles Herzog & Co., Bejach's, Hollenberger's, Hill & Mitchell, H. Wetter & Co., and a hundred others. The streets are all deserted, and the persons we meet are all of the iron-clad order, having had the fever last year. A stroll throughout the entire length and breadth of the city found residences on Adams street, from Second out, with the exception of five or six families, entirely deserted. Poplar street, one of the leading thoroughfares, from Third out, has three stores of the dry goods and drug nature open. All saloons and cigar stands have closed. The whole of Front street is very near closed out. Madison street banks and insurance offices and nearly all the residences were shut up, and we could enumerate other thoroughfares equally depopulated. In "Hell's Half Acre," where are congregated nearly all the disreputable negroes and whites, a visible turning out is marked. On Beale street, from Hernando street out, junk-shops, numerous in good times, are closed up. In fact all classes of business are closed, and all tribes of people have made their exit elsewhere. Even the gamblers have pulled up and left. All the halls are closed, and the musical tongue of the Pico songster was no more.

A SAD CASE.

The wife of Dr. J. C. Harris, who died yesterday forenoon, after an illness of less than four days, returned to the city with her infant babe, and she did not learn of her husband's death until she was within a few squares of her now desolate home, on Wellington street, near the Hernando road. Upon the sad news being imparted, Mrs. Harris fainted. She was placed in charge of friends and will doubtless leave to-day for healthier latitudes. It is stated that Dr. Harris was robbed of a gold watch and a pocket-book, with a few dollars therein shortly before his death, but while perfectly conscious, though weak and too helpless to offer resistance. It is also said that the lamented doctor's death was due more to bungling and careless nursing than to any other cause. A rough corn-field darkey is not a very cheerful companion or assistant for a yellow fever sufferer.

ALTITUDE AND EPIDEMIC.

In connection with the yellow fever epidemic some historical researches by Dr. Drake will be of special interest just now. Dr. Drake fixes a limit to the fever at 400 feet in the United States. Fort Smith, in Arkansas, 460 feet above the sea is the highest point at which there has been an epidemic. This was in 1823. Cases were reported at Winchester, Va., 700 feet above the sea, in 1802, but in this instance it is not a well authenticated epidemic. A chart giving the points at which yellow fever has been treated, with altitude of the localities shows that it has been at St. Louis, 475 feet; Louisville, 450; Cincinnati, 550; Gallipolis, Ohio, 520, and Bald Eagle Valley, Pa., 550 feet above the sea. These, with Winchester, are the highest points it has ever reached, yet the history of the fever at these places proves that it did not obtain as an epidemic, and that no new cases were developed, the ones recorded being those brought from lower elevations. Memphis is 290 and Vicksburg 175 feet above the sea. During the last hundred years there have been epidemics along the Atlantic seaboard as far North as Portsmouth, N. H., but all the points at which it has appeared on the coast and back in the country are less than 200 feet above the sea level.

WASHINGTON.

Rage of the Clan Cameron at Hayes' Bad Faith.

THE CAMERONS MAD AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mr. Hayes is charged with another breach of faith by the stalwarts. It has become a common story that he has promised an office to some applicant after he has determined that another shall fill the vacancy. The charge is repeated now with reference to the Secretaryship of War, and the offended persons are Don Cameron and his friend M. S. Quay. The story goes that Mr. Cameron called on the President and urged that the office be given to a Pennsylvanian, that great State having no representative in the Cabinet. Mr. Hayes rather objected on the ground that the Republicans of that Commonwealth are constantly engaged in internecine feuds, but he said that if they could unite on a person he would gladly give the name careful consideration. Already, however, he had offered the place to ex-Senator Ramsey of Minnesota, and Mr. Cameron asked him if he had not. The President evaded the question, however, saying he had asked the gentleman if he would accept the office if tendered to him, but that he had not yet tendered it to anybody. Mr. Cameron thereupon named Mr. Quay, and then followed the announcement of the acceptance of the nomination by Mr. Ramsey and the rage of the clan Cameron.

SHERMAN, MILES AND SITTING BULL.

The General of the Army is apprehensive that General Miles, in his desire to get up a brush with Sitting Bull, may get himself into hot water. At the meeting of the Cabinet it was decided to instruct Miles to be quite cautious in his movements, and do all he can to avoid a collision with the Indians. General Sheridan is very seriously of the opinion that there will be a conflict, and that Miles will precipitate it. In forwarding information to General Sherman concerning the movements of his (General Miles') command, Gen. Sheridan indorsed the papers as follows: "Here's a young man that is anxious to get into a fight with the Indians. He'll get it d —d quick, too." It is said that Miles is anxious to distinguish himself so that he may be placed on the list of retired Brigadiers.

SCARCITY OF LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

There are fewer one and two dollar legal tender notes in circulation now than ever since their issue. The outstanding amount of these notes has been reduced to below twenty millions. A couple of years ago when the amount ran as low as $45,000,000 there was a howl from all over the West that trade was being hopelessly injured by the scarcity of small notes. One reason there is no such howl now is the presence of standard silver dollars; but the principal reason is that nobody has called attention to the small amount of ones and twos in circulation. The reduction of these notes is due to the Treasury's ruling that when they are shipped to banks or private individuals wanting them, the latter and not the Government are obliged to pay the expenses of transportation, except in the case of notes, sent in exchange of notes redeemed.

Hundreds of People

Have been permanently cured of the Piles by using POND'S EXTRACT. Half a teaspoonful should be taken three times a day, and the parts bathed freely. A compress wet with it, and kept in place by a bandage, will prove beneficial. In extreme cases, half an ounce or more may be injected night and morning, when the Piles are internal. Beware of imitations. Ask for POND'S EXTRACT, and take no other.

THE OLD WORLD.

A Decisive Battle Fought in Zululand.

The British Lose 10 Killed and 53 Wounded, While the Enemy Lose 1,500.

King Cetewayo Flees Northward and the War Believed to be About Over.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY.

ZULUS COMPLETELY ROUTED IN AN ENGAGEMENT JULY 4TH.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Government announced the receipt of a telegram dated Cape Town, July 8th, stating that Lord Chelmsford remained in camp till the afternoon of July 3d, awaiting the surrender of cannon and 1,000 rifles, captured by the Zulus at Isandula. These not arriving he advanced and was attacked in the open country by 15,000 Zulus, who fled under the heavy fire of the British. Lord Chelmsford then advanced and destroyed Ulundi. The Zulus lost 800; the British lost 10 killed and 53 wounded.

The battle was fought July 4th. The Zulus, variously estimated from 10,000 to 20,000 surrounded the British, who formed a hollow square. The Zulus charged the square on all four sides. After the Zulus were broken by the British fire they were pursued by cavalry and utterly routed. Lord Chelmsford burned and destroyed all the military kraal, and returned to his camp the same evening.

Lord Chelmsford's dispatch further says: "On the morning of July 4th, my force, consisting of General Newdigate's division and General Wood's column, aggregating four thousand Europeans and a thousand natives, with twelve cannon and two Gatlings, crossed the Unvoolosi river at 6:15 A. M. The force reached an excellent position between Emdawago and Ulundi, about 8:30 A. M. The Zulu army had been observed leaving its bivouacs about 7:30. The engagement was shortly after begun by mounted men. By 9 the Zulu attack was fully developed. By 9:30 the enemy wavered and the lancers, followed by the remainder of the cavalry attacked them, and a general route ensued. Prisoners state that King Cetewayo was personally commanding, and witnessed the fight from a neighboring kraal."

Lord Chelmsford's dispatch concludes as follows: "As I have fully accomplished the object for which I advanced, I consider that I shall be best carrying out Sir Garnet Wolseley's instructions by moving immediately towards Kambawasa. I shall send back a portion of this force for supplies, which are now ready at Fort Marshal."

Kambawasa appears to be about thirty miles south of Ulundi.

Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphs from Durban, dated 8th of July, as follows: "I have halted all reinforcements here, as I believe the war is over. Do not send any more men or supplies till you hear from me. I expect to meet the great Zulu Chief about the 16th inst. and discuss terms of peace with him."

CAPE TOWN, July 23.—It is reported that Cetewayo fled northward the day before the battle of Ulundi.

1,500 ZULUS KILLED.

A correspondent at Ulundi, under date of July 4, says: "It is stated that Cetewayo, five days ago, sent four hundred head of cattle with peace messengers to the British, but they were stopped by one of the Zulu regiments, who declared that no peace should be made until they were beaten. The prisoners say that Cetewayo opposed war. They admit that the entire Zulu force was present at the battle. The Zulu loss is estimated at 1,500. The two guns taken at Isandulo were found."

FRANCE.

THE BONAPARTIST AGITATION.

LONDON, July 23.—A Paris telegram has the following: "Ex-Empress Eugenie will shortly acknowledge Prince Jerome as a representative of Imperialism. The French government is negotiating to obtain Marshal MacMahon's acceptance of the command of garrisons of Paris and Versailles."

The disunion of Bonapartists is becoming daily more apparent, and now Grames De Cassagnac urges in the *Pays* that lineage is nothing; everything should depend upon the result of the plebescite.

The *Gaulois* says now that Prince Jerome Napoleon has been recognized as the head of the Bonapartists he will visit Empress Eugenie in a few days.

DELESSEPS' SCHEME.

DeLesseps has issued a prospectus of the Darien Canal Co. The capital is fixed at 400,000,000 francs. Only 125 francs per share will be called up in the first instance. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. will be paid on actual money received during the course of construction.

DeLesseps estimates an income of 90,000,000 francs from the canal, and reckons that shareholders will receive 11½ per cent. per annum.

A Paris dispatch says the total number of signatures to the petition against Ferry's Education bill is one million and a half. A great number of them, however, are not genuine.

It is said General Dubarrale has renounced Bonapartism.

It is stated that an international company for an above ground railway across the channel, which was registered in 1870, will shortly commence operations.

VERSAILLES, July 23.—The Chamber of Deputies passed the Government bill authorizing the prolongation of treaties of commerce for six months after the general tariff is voted.

AMERICAN HORSES FOR THE FRENCH CAVALRY.

PARIS, July 22.—Thirty-two American horses arrived at Havre on Sunday for the French cavalry. They were inspected by French officers detailed for the purpose, and were all accepted at prices ranging from 1,100 francs to 1,350 francs ($220 to $270), which are top prices for French remounts.

The horses were in splendid condition after their voyage, no accidents whatever having occurred on board the ship.

The success of the experiment is complete. Soon as transportation can be had as cheaply from New York to Havre as to Liverpool, large shipments of American horses for the French army will be assured. The difference in the price of transportation is now $30 against Havre, but efforts are making to have this discrimination lessened, if not abolished. This shipment was made from Richmond, Indiana, through the patriotic exertion of Consul Eridgland. It is the entering wedge of another element of export from the United States.

GERMANY.

MOLTKE NOT TO RETIRE AT PRESENT.

LONDON, July 23.—Rumors concerning Count Von Moltke's retirement from his post as chief of the general staff of the German army has been published in Berlin lately, but are now denied. Moltke will certainly remain until the estimates applicable to the proposed reforms in the army have been prepared. This cannot be done before 1880. Estimates are to be framed once for all as a standing charge upon the exchequer, and are not to be voted afresh each year.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the notice of the Prussian Government of its intention to close in January direct goods traffic from the Russian frontier has been met by Russian railways reducing freight charges between the remotest districts of the Empire and Libau, a Russian port on the Baltic, to such an extent that transportation by this route will cost less than to a Prussian port.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

The Pope hopes before the close of the year to conclude a concordat with Russia.

Milton Farrow, an American, won the Albert prize at Wimbledon; score, 70.

The body of the Bishop of Paderborn has been brought to Paderborn, but the Swiss Government forbids a public funeral.

Owing to the prevalence of incendiarism, the authorities of Kharkoff, Russia, divided the town into 324 fire districts. Every householder is bound to keep a special night watchman, and have thirty buckets of water always ready.

IN the English House of Commons yesterday, Greiselle, a civil engineer, and Ward, a solicitor, were ordered to be arrested, under the Speaker's warrant, for breach of privilege in having offered, for pay, to control the decision of the Private Bill Committee relative to the bridge across the Thames. The warrant has been addressed, but Grieselle has gone to France.

GARIBALDI'S MARRIAGES.

The Varied and Peculiar Experience of the Red Shirted Hero.

[New York World.]

The adverse decision of the Italian tribunals in Garibaldi's suit for the nullification of his unfortunate second marriage was not generally expected. It gives an immediate interest, however, to the story of the Italian Liberator's peculiar and complicated family relations. Garibaldi was followed from South America to Europe by his faithful Anita, who bore him three children—two sons, Menotti and Ricciotti, and a daughter, Teresa, the "Teresa—Ah, Teresita," of Mrs. Browning's poem. Anita died in 1849, on the flight from Rome, in the forest of Ravenna; the dagger which she had always carried Garibaldi took from her side and wore it in remembrance of her till 1859, when he lost it during the fight of Caserta. It was subsequently recovered and now lies on the little stand by his bed every night. Meanwhile, during the campaign in Lombardy in 1859, he met the young daughter of the Marquis Raimondi, a handsome and dashing woman, who made the campaign as a member of his staff in male attire and on horseback. This young woman offered her hand and heart to Garibaldi. They were married and had hardly left the altar when the bride informed her husband that her declaration was an imposture, that she was in love with one of his aides-de-camp, Signor Confrimi, and that she had married him only to escape the consequences of her father's anger. Garibaldi at once left her and has never since looked upon her face. She gave birth some months later to a son, who was registered as Garibaldi's child, and is legally his heir. After Aspromonte, Garibaldi retired to Caprera, where he was visited by his daughter Teresa, who had been married to General Stefano Canzio (he by the way is undergoing a year's imprisonment for having resisted the police in March last), and brought with her as her child's nurse a peasant woman of Asti, Francesca by name. Francesca nursed Garibaldi with much tenderness during an illness, and one morning he surprised his daughter by telling her that she must find another nurse for her child, as he intended to make Francesca one of the family. By this Francesca Garibaldi has had three children, two of whom survive, Manlio and Clelia. A recent letter from Rome describes her as being still what she always was, a simple peasant woman. She is now between forty and forty-five years of age, with prominent cheek bones, gray eyes somewhat of the almond shape, which relieve with their vivacity her dull complexion, an abundant head of hair and a strong, stout figure. Manlio, her boy, is the image of his father. From all these domestic complications it follows that while Garibaldi's earliest children are illegitimate his later ones are equally illegitimate, their father being in law another woman's husband, and that the only heir the courts can recognize is the son of Signor Confrini and Signora Raimondi. The Chambers, when they voted Garibaldi $20,000 a year during his lifetime, with a remainder of $10,000 a year to his heirs, did not specify who those heirs should be, an omission sufficiently remarkable in the circumstances, and from the consequences of which relief is now sought. The decision of the courts will probably compel Garibaldi to have recourse to the Italian Legislature, which can modify the act of donation so as to enable the Liberator to secure the reversion of the remainder at least to his own children. Should he die with matters standing as they are at present, the complication would hardly be more curious than that recently arising out of a case in France, in which a girl had deceived a man into marrying her. Though the pair had separated, and though the girl's written avowal of her child's real paternity and her husband's written statement and will reaffirming the facts were produced in evidence, the court decided that her child must inherit her husband's whole estate. In this French case, moreover, the presumption was that the wife had instigated the murder of her unfortunate husband during a tour in Spain.

The Courts

With the exception of imposing sentences on certain convicted criminals, the Courts have transacted no business of importance since our last report, owing to the extreme heat prevailing during the week. The prospect now is that but little business will be attended to by either of the Judges until the September term.

TRY Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer if you would have a luxuriant growth of hair.

W

The wear and tear of business life makes such tremendous drafts upon body and mind that without recourse to some sustaining agent they must give way under the pressure. To those who are breaking down, or wasting away from general debility or affections of the liver, stomach and the kidneys, a systematic course of the Bitters will so reinforce the vital functions as to baffle all the assaults of disease and restore the system to its wonted health.

For sale by all Druggists and respectable Dealers generally.

jy4tsaul

CONVENTION NOTES.

The Democratic State Central Committee Reported to the Convention.

The Brief and Funny Debate on the Philadelphia Delegation.

The members of the Democratic State Central Committee from this county are T. D. Casey, J. C. Barr, S. F. Patterson and J. W. Patterson. The Vice Presidents of the convention from the county were S. R Stewart, James Condon, Col. P. N. Guthrie and Col. J. K. P. Duff. The State Central Committee, as announced to the convention, was as follows, with several vacancies to be filled:

1. ———	26. Geo. S. Purdy.
2. John M. Campbell,	27 George Gross,
3. ———	28. Wm. Hetzell,
4. Jefferson J. Young,	29. Hon. J. B. Reilly,
5. Thos. E. Gaskill,	30. J. I. Steel,
6. R. J. Lenon,	31. A. G. Bonsall,
7. J. Casper Gill,	32. H. J. Stahle,
8. W. W. Lee,	33. ———
9. Manus M'Ginty,	34. Geo. M. Brisbin,
10. Hon. H. Yerkes,	35. D. Foster Lloyd,
11. A. T. C. Keller,	36. J. H. Uhl,
12. S.B. Hellenstine,	37. Dr. S. R. Rutledge,
13. A. J. Steinman,	38. J. Henry Cochran,
14. F. R. White,	39. Hon. Edgar Cowan,
15. E. M. Hoffer,	40. A. J. Sterling,
16. R. E. Wright, Jr.,	41. Fred. Reiber,
17. Harry Peiffer,	42. Y. D. Casey,
18. David Engleman,	43. J. C. Barr,
19. Geo. R. Guss,	44. S. F. Patterson,
20. J. J. O'Boyle,	45. J. W. Patterson,
21. ———	46. G. W. Miller,
22. Hon. J. B. Storm,	47. ———
23. C. E. Ferguson,	48. H. B. Plummer,
24. W. J. Buckalew,	49. Benj. Whitman,
25. M. J. Twiss,	50. ———

THE DEBATE ON THE PHILADELPHIA DELEGATES.

We quote from the Harrisburg *Patriot*, the annexed report of the debate on the Philadelphia delegates, while Mr. Speer was acting as presiding officer during the roll call:

Hon. Richard Vaux of Philadelphia, rose and announced that he submitted to the convention the list of county delegates elected in the county of Philadelphia and requested that the convention take such action as they saw fit. Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy in reply said:

"Under the ruling of the chairman of this body it was declared that unless a district announced as contested when called, it was not a contestant, and such not having been done here, it should be considered as conclusive of his right to sit, and therefore under the ruling of the chairman of the convention he was a recognized member. The present reading of the resolution presented by Mr. Vaux would probably bring on an untimely and unseemly debate, which was unnecessary; hence he trusted the communication would be laid upon the table." (Loud applause.)

The point of order having been raised, the president said he would rule upon the motion after having some music. (Applause.)

A county delegate here moved to amend by referring the whole matter to a committee on credentials, but the chairman ruled the gentleman out of order, as no motion had been made, but a point of order was raised by Mr. Cassidy.

Mr. Vaux then said: "If I understand the remarks of my learned friend from Philadelphia he said we contested seats in this body. I wish to inform the convention that we contest no seat here, and therefore when the names were called by the secretary it wasn't necessary to make remarks, because the parties I represent contest no seat here. If the chair determines that those people cannot be received by the convention, that this communication is not in order, we will bow with entire submission should the convention sustain the chair in that decision."

Mr. Cassidy—I only want to say that Mr. Vaux speaks here entirely by grace.

Mr. Vaux—I have always spoken by grace.

Mr. Cassidy—It would do you good to repeat that; it's very rarely you do grace. My relations with that gentleman (pointing to Mr. Vaux) are too old to allow me to notice him—to interrupt him at all; and therefore, as a matter of courtesy to him, I am quite willing that he should go on and explain his case. I am glad to see the proper spirit has at last gotten into him; he bows in submission to the will of the convention.

After some music by the band, Chairman Speer, in deciding on the point of order raised by Mr. Cassidy, said:

"The gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Vaux) sends to the chair to have read a list of gentlemen whom he claims have been elected to this convention. Mr. Cassidy raises the point of ordea that the communication is unauthorized. The chair states frankly that there is no rule governing this Democratic convention. Gentlemen, you are a mob until organized, except so far as a sense of order governs you. I am here as your mouthpiece, as your spokesman, and would do no wrong to any man. You are entitled to be heard [applause]; but you should be heard, as St. Paul says, 'in decency and order.' Therefore, as your temporary Chairman, when the question of order is raised, I must say—and every conscientious man must say I am right—I must sustain the point of order. The roll was called, and there was no notice of contest made. The action of Mr. Vaux is outside of the convention and I rule it out of order."

The convention then proceeded to the election of temporary a chairman.

SPEECH OF GEN. COFFROTH.

We give below the speech of General Coffroth, in assuming the chair as Permanent President of the Convention:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I esteem it an honor to be called upon to preside over your deliberations. You are here to-day as the delegates of the old Democratic party to adopt a platform of principles and nominate a candidate for State Treasurer. I invoke your attention to the importance of this convention. Let your platform, or rather our platform, be bold and aggressive, and let us inscribe upon our banner the inspiring declaration that our electors shall approach the places of election unawed and untrammeled to cast their ballots [applause], and that no military interference at our elections will be tolerated by freemen. [Applause.] That no deputy or special marshal shall be appointed and paid by the general Government for the purpose of interfering at our elections. [Loud applause.] Inscribe, also, on our banner reform in the National and State administration, and then we will go into the contest like a just man, thrice armed, because our cause is just and right. Who will doubt the issue? With these principles boldly expressed, I tell you, fellow Democrats, the night of election will see our efforts crowned with victory. Thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me, I now declare this convention ready for business.

CHAIRMAN OF STATE COMMITTEE.

The *Patriot* in its report states Hon. George W. Miller of Washington county, offered the resolution that the President of the convention and the candidate for State Treasurer select the chairman of the State Central Committee. THE POST'S special incorrectly stated Mr. John H. Uhl of Somerset county, offered this resolution. The only contest in the convention was on this question, and it was brief and good natured. W. Hayes Grier moved an amendment the convention elect a chairman, but after Mr. Miller had explained his motion in a few pertinent remarks, the amendment was rejected by ayes 94 to nays 113, and Mr. Miller's resolution adopted.

The Fate of Arctic Explorers.

(New York Correspondence of the Troy Times.)

Behring's Straits derives its name from Vitus Behring, a Russian naval captain in the service of Peter the Great, who died from exposure on the Arctic coast nearly a century and a half ago. Baffin, whose name is borne by the bay which he discovered, met a violent death. James Hall, under whom he had previously served, met a similar fate. Still earlier in date Sir Hugh Willoughby, who sailed to discover a northeast passage, was, with his whole crew, frozen to death. Sir Hendrick Hudson became famous as a discoverer, and his voyage to the mouth of the river which bears his name was simply because his crew would not endure the severity of the Northern climate. He afterward discovered Hudson's Bay, and on his return voyage was the victim of a mutinous crew. Gosnold, who discovered Massachusetts and who gave to Cape Cod its name, died miserably on the James river. Captain Cook was slain and eaten by cannibals. Sir John Ross, who many years afterward undertook an exploring voyage, was imprisoned in the ice for four winters and was only rescued by a Russian ship which happened to learn his condition. The mysterious fate of Sir John Franklin hardly needs more than a mere reference here, but it may be added that Dr. Kane, who commanded the Grinnell expedition, was a martyr to his enthusiasm. The disease which he contracted while in search of Sir John Franklin carried him to the grave soon after his return. He died early, but had already won distinction and conferred honor upon his country.

A LANCASTER VIEW

Of the Candidate and Platform of Democratic State Convention.

[Lancaster Intelligencer.]

In the work of organizing a successful campaign, the Democracy have a decided advantage in a strong and popular candidate. Mr. Barr has no discreditable nor personal record to put his party on the defensive, but on the contrary as a citizen and bank officer, he presents the strong points of an irreproachable private life, wide personal popularity and peculiar qualifications for the office to which he is named. As an organizer and indefatigable political worker he is almost without an equal in the State, and he will bring to the campaign the exercise of that talent in the vigorous determination to make the cause of himself and the party a triumphant success in the fall campaign. That he starts with the enthusiastic and undivided support of his party may be inferred from the temper of the convention which gave him a unanimous nomination, and by the favorable manner in which his name is received. Philadelphia wheels into line with the promise of efficient organization there in behalf of victory. The *Record*, which is controlled by those who have never had any special interest in Mr. Barr, says: "He has all the requisite qualifications for the office to which he aspires. He is an honest man; he is capable, and he is of an age when his faculties are at their best. He has also the advantage of being conversant with the transactions of financial business;" and it thinks there is a fine prospect of his election.

Whatever a strong candidate could be aided by a strong platform Mr. Barr and the party gets in the ringing declaration of sound Democratic principles which compose the platform. It is not only stoutly constructed of timbers sound to the heart, but they are smoothly hewn, gracefully shapen and lightly fit together. * * * But the kernel of the platform, in its relation to State politics, is in the ninth and tenth resolutions which calls upon the great corporations to subordinate themselves to the supreme law which governs the people, and which fix upon the ruling Republican leaders the attempt to debauch the Legislature to rob the public treasury and divide the spoils between the administrators of corporate power and the managers of corrupt political rings. On that issue alone the Democracy ought to sweep the State. The proposed remedy cures all the ills from which the public suffer at the hands of monopolies, and offers relief for all the grievances that are brought to legislative chambers only to be turned away without redress. The arraignment of the Republican party for a vicious system of State finance is deserved and timely.

THE COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

County Committee Fix August 19th as the Time for Holding Them.

Question of One or More Conventions Postponed Until August 2d.

The Democratic County Committee met on Saturday at the Tilden Club rooms, Hon. Samuel F. Patterson in the chair.

Mr. Moran moved that the 16th day of August be fixed for the primaries, and the 19th for the County Convention.

Mr. Joseph Hays offered as an amendment that the primaries be held on the 9th and the convention on the 12th of August. After some discussion a vote was taken, when the 19th of August was fixed as the day for the convention, the primaries to be held the preceeding Saturday.

Dr. Swentzel offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to confer with the Nationals on party matters, and report to this committee on the 2d of August at two o'clock.

After considerable discussion in which Mr. Felix Cracraft, slightly excited, annoyed the Chairman and the committee with a desire to display his parliamentary knowledge, the resolution was passed, and Chairman Patterson appointed under the resolution Messrs. Swentzel, Josiah Reamer, Joseph Sieforth, John B. Larkin and James W. Patterson.

Dr. Swentzel then moved that two delegates be allowed from each district, but at the suggestion of Mr. Samuel McKelvey, who said the conventions were large enough now, the doctor withdrew his motion.

Dr. Swentzel next offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three including the Chairman of the County Convention, to prepare a proper call for the convention, which was agreed to.

The Chairman appointed Hon. Joseph Hays of South Side, and Dr. Langfit of Allegheny city, who will act in conjunction with Chairman Patterson in preparing the call. The object of the committee was to cover the disputed points of one or more conventions, and an increase or decrease of certain districts, but as the committee afterward decided to meet again on the 2d of August, the committee will not act until the County Committee has decided these points. It is probable, however, that there will be but one convention, and that no change will be made in the representation.

The meeting was well attended. Nearly everybody seemed to be there but the Secretary—the man of all men who should be promptly on hand.

Honored and Blessed.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were sceptical, but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to day the discoverers of that *great medicine*, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors. 27.

Fortunes' Approach.

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION Co., Draws 31st inst. $30,000 awaits its claimant. Hurry up. Sales close on the evening of the 30th. Send $2 for ticket to T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec., Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or No. 163 Broadway, New York. d&W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes** (25 cents) **and Inhalers** (50 cents) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract;** our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract;** it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. When the **Extract** is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples. The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words **"Pond's Extract"** blown in the glass, and our trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract.** Take no other preparation. IT IS NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

POND'S EXTRACT.....	50c.	$1 00 and	$1 75
Toilet Cream.....		$1 00	
Catarrh Cure.....			75
Dentifrice.....		50	
Plaster.....			
Lip Salve.....		25	
Inhaler.....			50
Toilet Soap(2 cakes)		50	
Nasal Syringe.....			25
Ointment.....		50	
Medicated Paper			15

PREPARED ONLY BY

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
New York and London.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

s623:MWFaW-DM

POND'S EXTRACT,

Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

sep9-dMWS: W-eow-WF

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.

Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St Louis, Mo. nov18:1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

J. H. JOHNSTON,

Great Western Gun Works,

169 SMITHFIELD STREET.

SUMMER SPORTS!

ARCHERY! A full line of improved Patent Folding Bows, Arrows Targets, Quivers, &c., at VERY LOW PRICES

GLASS BALLS AND TRAPS.

All the best Traps in use, and Rough Glass and Feather Balls, at prices that defy competition.

PARLOR AND TARGET RIFLES.

TENTS, HAMMOCKS.

FISHING TACKLE.

A splendid assortment of Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Snoods, Bait, Seines, Nets and other fine Tackle.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.

ALL THE LATE STYLES of Breech Loading Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns Winchester, Remington, Stern's, Wesson, and the French Flobert Rifles. Caps, Powder, Shot Wads, Shells, Cartridges, and Smith and Wesson, Colt and other makes of Revolvers, from $1 to $25 each. Price Lists sent free. Call at the old stand.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
69 Smithfield Street.

N. B.—Guns and Revolvers repaired. Guns and Tents for hire. We aim to keep everything in the sporting line, and will sell at bottom prices. my12:ADA&W

IN THE MATTER OF THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF SHOENBERGER & COMPANY.

WHEREAS, On the 17th day March, 1873, a Limited Partnership under the firm name of Shoenberger & Co., (the certificate of which is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny county, in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 209), was formed between William H. Shoenberger, John Z. Speer, Thomas S. Blair, Chas. L. Fitzhugh, Peter Shoenberger and Gottlieb A. Steiner, as general partners, and George K. Shoenberger and John H. Shoenberger as special partners, the same to commence on the 1st day of April, 1873, and to end on the 30th day of June, 1878.

AND WHEREAS, By an instrument of writing, bearing date the 22d day of March, 1877, the said William H. Shoenberger, by and with the written consent of all his co-partners, sold and transferred his interest in said Limited Partnership, to the above named Peter Shoenberger, and thereafter the said Limited Partnership was duly continued without other change than the retirement thereinto of the said William H. Shoenberger, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the proper certificate, bearing date March 22d, 1877, and recorded in said county in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 376.

AND WHEREAS, By a certificate dated the 27th day of June 1878, and recorded in said county in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 455, said Limited Partnership was renewed and continued for a period of five years, from the 30th day of June, 1878;

AND WHEREAS, the said firm or Limited Partnership desire to enlarge the ir business by including therein the manufacture of steel in its various forms.

Now we do further certify,

1. That the name of the firm under which said partnerships is to be conducted is "Shoenberger & Company."

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of iron, nails, horse shoes and sheet iron, and also the manufacture of steel in its various forms in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and sale of said manufactured articles.

3. That the names of the general partners of the said firm are John Z. Speer and Gottlieb A. Steiner, whose place of residence is the city of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania; Thomas S. Blair and Charles L. Fitzhugh, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, and Peter Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio; that the names of the special partners of said firm are George K. Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and John H. Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the amount of capital which each of said named special partners contributed to the common stock of the said firm, was as follows, viz: The said George K. Shoenberger so contributed sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($62,500) in cash, and the said John H. Shoenberger so contributed sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($ 2,500) in cash.

5. That said partnership, as now renewed and continued, will expire on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1883.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this 7th day of June, A. D. 1879.

THOS. S. BLAIR,
CHAS. L. FITZHUGH,
JOHN Z. SPEER,
P. SHOENBERGER,
GOTTLIEB A. STEINER,
General Partners.

G. K. SHOENBERGER,
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
Special Partners.

je21.61W

AT HALF PRICE

An Importer's Stock of **FANCY RIBBONS** for Neck, Hair or Hats in Stripe, Plaid, Figured, Feather Edge, Shot and Dice Styles. Also, NECK RUCHING AND COLLARETTES.

Satin Edge Collarette, per doz	12c
Lace Edge Ruching, per yard	15c
Double Ruche, per doz	30c
Satin Stripe Ribbon, two Colors, Feather Edge	20c
Black Lace Barb	35c
Black Tie, Fancy End	25c
Ivory and Party Fans	$1 00 to $5 00
Valenciennes and Breton Lace	35c
Imitation Valenciennes Edge	20c
Real Thread Open Top Long Gloves	50c
Black Silk Lace Mitts	25c
Men's British Half Hose, Regular Made	15c
6 White Neck Ties for	20c

Hosiery, Embroidery, Notions, Fancy Goods, at Very Low Prices.

J. D. CARLISLE,

Agent for the Eighnie Shirt, best fitting and wearing Shirt in the world,

Cor. Fifth Avenue and Liberty Street.

TTS

NO HUMBUG!!

This is to say that

JOHN KALBFELLS'

Central Shoe House

Is still here, and offering only good

BOOTS & SHOES

At prices that defy competition.

A few of our prices will convince that we mean what we say:

Children's Shoes, from 8 to 12, at 60c up.
Misses' Shoes, 12 to 2, 75c up.
Ladies' Shoes, from 3 to 7, 90c up.
Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, 90c up.
Men's Hob Nail Brogans, 6 to 11, $1 25 up.
Men's B Calf Low Shoes, $1 25 up.
Men's B Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 75 up.
Men's Genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, $2 up.
And many other Special Bargains too numerous too mention. Call and convince yourself, at

188 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues,

es&:Wtf PITTSBURGH, PA.

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. my24:1yW

FREE NEW and Scientific cure for Nervous Debility, without Medicine, from whatever cause. Mailed free. *Electro Chemical Pad Co.*, P. O. box 3329, N. Y. mh22:11t W

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample *free*. Address J. Bronson, Detroit, Mich. se7:wly

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1y W

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. my3:Wly

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., Augusta, MAINE. fe1:1y r W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"MUST BE SOLD,"

A Full Line of Summer

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,

Low Walking Shoes and Slippers,

AT

C. D. SIMEN'S.

Infants' Newport Kid Button	2 to 5		50c
Children's " "	4 to 7		65c
" Goat Ankle Ties	7 to 10		65c
" Kid Newport Ties	7 to 10		85c
" Peb. Newport Button	7 to 10		85c
Misses' Peb. Goat Slippers	11 to 2		75c
" Grain Slippers	11 to 2		65c
Children's Grain Button Shoes	7 to 10		85c
Misses' " " "	11 to 2	$1	00
Ladies' Lasting Slippers	3 to 8		50c
" Kid Slippers	2 to 7		75c
" " Button Walking Shoes		$1	00
" " Tie Walking Shoes		1	00
" Peb. Goat Ties		1	00
" " " Button		1	00
" Lasting Lace and Cong. Gaiters		1	00
" Peb. Goat Button Shoes		1	50
" Kid Button Shoes		2	00
" French Kid Button Shoes		3	25
" Peb. Goat Side Lace		1	50
" " " High Lace Shoes		1	50
" Bright Goat Lace Shoes		1	00
" Peb. and Kid Foxed Button Gaiters		$1	00 and 1 25
" Lasting Kid Foxed Button Gaiters		1	50
Boys' and Youths' Gaiters		1	00
" " " Button Shoes		1	50
Men's Working Shoes		85c	and 1 00
" Seamless Plough Shoes		1	25
" B. Calf Low Walking Shoes		1	50
" Fine Calf and Mor. Low Shoes		$2 &	2 50
" A. Calf Congress Gaiters		1	25
" B. Calf Button Shoes		2	00
" Fine Calf Button Shoes		$2 50 and	3 00
" Genuine Calf Boots			2 25
" Working Boots		$1 75 and	2 00
" Fine Calf Boots			3 00
" " " Dress Boots, sewed			3 50

And many odd lots and sizes at and below cost.

78 OHIO STREET, Allegheny.

mh1:sMW-bt&W

GRAFF. HUGUS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Fiery Furnace,

For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE.

The Cheapest and Best and Most Popular Rang in the Market. Also Manufacturers of the

CONFIDENCE AND COLUMBIA

COOK STOVES!

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

LAUNDRY STOVES.

Pine Grate Fronts and Fenders.
fting Shaker Grate, Old's Patent.
Agitating Grates, Larkins' Patent.
Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels

206 AND 208

Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

sod

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky.

10TH

POPULAR DRAWING OF THE

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE,

In the City of Louisville, on

THURSDAY, JULY 31st, 1879.

On which occasion a **GRAND CONCERT** will be given, holders of a ticket or part of a ticket entitled to admission free.

The Drawing will be supervised by men of undoubted character and standing, and ticket-holders, agents and clubs are respectfully requested to send on representatives with proper credentials to examine into the Drawing.

A New Era in the History of LOTTERIES.

Every ticket-holder can be his own supervisor, call out his number and see it placed in the wheel.

The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2, any of

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes,	$1,000 each	10 000
20 Prizes,	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes,	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes,	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes,	20 each	12,000
1,000 Prizes,	10 each	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes,	$300 each	$2,700
9 Prizes,	200 each	1,800
9 Prizes,	100 each	900
1,980 Prizes,		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or 163 Broadway, New York. N. B.—After July 31st, drawings will occur monthly. je12:TTS-hc&W:1yr29

$100 INVESTED, EARNED $1,358

Profit in 13 days, on a recent turn of the market, by the new system of protective time options for operating stocks in Wall St. Larger or smaller investments pay proportionately as well or better, by the positive rules for "safety and success," on which this system is based. It is worthy the closest investigation of all who desire to make money more rapidly and securely than by any method of stock operations hitherto known. Full explanation and much valuable financial information on application to Messrs. ITHAMAR DIBBELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 19 Broad St., N. Y. City.

jy5 TTS& Wlm

FARM GRIST MILLS AND CORN-SHELLERS, Over 25,000 Now in Use. Every machine guaranteed to give satisfaction, or no pay. Price of mills, $12; Sheilers, $5. Every Farmer should have them. Send for illustrated circulars and terms to agents. Address—

jy5:1yW) LIVINGSTON & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

POLITICAL.

FOR CORONER.

J. G. ROLSHOUSE,
OF MCCANDLESS TOWNSHIP.

Subject to decision of Democratic County Convention. my20:d&Wtc

FOR CORONER—

THOMAS A. PENDER,
OF FIFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,

Subject to decision of Democratic County Convention. je2:d&Wtc

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. no25:eod&Wno30-1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience o over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseases. SPERMATORRHŒA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill. The establishment is central and retired and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.

THE

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

A Sure Remedy and New Departure in Medical Science. A New and Reliable Remedy for the speedy and positive cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by its use. Direct Application to the Seminal Glands and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience. It is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and reinvigorating effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and the sexual memory, arresting the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc., Etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a proclaimed success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There's no Nonsense about this Preparation, Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.——During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have flooded of testimonials as to its value, and it is now commended by the Medical Profession to be the most certain means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untimely death to so many, and often wholly mistaken by their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain paper by mail, sealed for $3.——Two boxes, sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $5.——Three boxes lasting three full months, will setup restored vigor, in the worst cases, $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

(Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, sent if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the)

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS
Market and 6th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO

A BOOK For the MILLION

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A New and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing Chapters on, A consistent Womanhood, Selection of wife, Holiness of Virginity, Temperaments, Sterility, Advice to Bridegroom, Husband and Wife, Prostitution, its causes, Polygamy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, Diseases of Women, their causes and cure, etc., etc.

It is also a "Private Medical Adviser," on diseases resulting from impure sexual associations, and on self-abuse, the sorrowful habit of youth; and its effects on after life, causing Nightly Emissions, Loss of Vigor, etc., and making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment and many valuable receipts. A book for private and considerate reading that no one of adult age, should be without. Ignorance on these subjects is the cause of a great deal of misery. It contains much that is not in any other work; it has 600 pages, with over 100 Plate Engravings, and is

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Echoes of the Public Press as to the Platform and Candidate.

A General Approval of the Action of the Convention.

(Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle, Rep.)

The gentleman the Democrats have nominated to the important and responsible office of State Treasurer is so well known in this community that it is scarcely necessary to present a sketch of him in these columns. Suffice it to say that Mr. Dan. O. Barr is a gentleman, who, while exhibiting the praiseworthy public spirit that prompts a good citizen to participate actively in political affairs, never permits his love of politics to interfere in the slightest degree with business relations, or the business affairs which occupy his attention. He has resided amongst us the greater portion of his life, enjoys the respect and has the confidence and good will of all who meet him in a social or business way. If elected to the office, he will prove as honest as he is competent. The Democracy are to be congratulated upon their choice.

(Pittsburgh Leader, Ind. Rep.)

In the nomination of D. O. Barr, Esq., for the State Treasuryship, the Democrats as a party have done as much honor to themselves as to the gentleman favored with their approval. We venture to say that, leaving out of view political considerations, no better man could have been found for the position. Mr. Barr's character is spotlessly pure, and his long connection, in a most responsible position with one of the leading banks of the city, is the best evidence that could be offered of his full qualification for the office for which he has been nominated. The Republicans will have to be careful in their choice of a candidate if they would hope to come successfully out of the contest next fall. With a good candidate the result of the election may be accepted as a fair test of the relative strength of the two parties in our State. If Barr should be defeated, Pennsylvania may be written down Republican sure.

(Harrisburg Patriot, Dem.)

The harmony and good feeling which pervaded the deliberations of the Democratic State Convention yesterday are suspicious omens of success. The platform is a ringing declaration of Democratic principles and policy. * * * *

The choice of the party for State Treasurer was clearly indicated in advance of the convention, and it remained only for the delegates to unanimously ratify that choice. Mr. Daniel O. Barr, the nominee, is a representative Democrat. He has been identified for a number of years with the business interests of Western Pennsylvania, and he possesses in the highest degree the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. As a banker he possesses the requisite experience for the management of the finances of the Commonwealth, and he will bring to the performance of his public duties the same fidelity and intelligence which he has displayed in the discharge of private trusts. The unanimity and earnestness with which his nomination was urged by the Democracy of the western portion of the State are sufficient proof of his popularity. Alike in the platform and in the candidate, the Democracy of Pennsylvania are to be congratulated on the work of yesterday's convention. The same spirit of harmony and the same zeal for the cause that were manifested in the convention will, when carried into the campaign, give assurance of success.

(Philadelphia Times, Ind. Rep.)

The nomination of Daniel O. Barr of Allegheny, as the Democratic condidate for State Treasurer, has been clearly foreshadowed for several months, and the State Convention yesterday but gave form to what was the plainly expressed wish of the party. Bitterly as Mr. Barr has been fought in previous contests, he has been practically without competitors in the race for the nomination he has just attained. Other names were suggested when the question first commanded attention, but they all dropped out of the way without effort, and Mr. Barr has had the field entirely to himself. * * * * * * *

Mr. Barr is in all respects a most creditable candidate for State Treasurer. A trained banker, thoroughly familiar with our financial system, active, intelligent and faithful in his business relations and personally blameless alike in public and private life, his fitness for the responsible trust will not be questioned by friend or foe. Like the late Robert W. Mackey, he is an Allegheny bank officer and a politician, and will doubtless be felt in his powers of combination in the political confusion that is now running riot in the Republican Gibraiter of the West, but there the parellel ends. There was but one Mackey in all parties, while Mackey ruled, and Barr will be potent in Allegheny this year mainly because Mackey is dead. As there are no general offices of importance to fill at the next election, Mr. Barr will have a fine field for the display of his organizing abilities. No Congressmen, Legislators and but few lucrative county officers are to be chosen, and the chieftans of both parties will take little interest in the struggle. Cameron will rest from his labors of last year and meditate in the mountains or by the seaside upon his program for 1880. Quay will nominate a competitor for Mr. Barr and hie himself to Europe to escape the drudgery of the strife. Wallace will tone himself up in the healthful atmosphere of the Clearfield mountains for his great struggle to preserve his seat in the Senate, and Randall will repose in the cool forests which skirt the Delaware as he calculates the possibilities of the future. He will emerge now and then to try his hand at the hopeless task of curbing Vaux to prevent the Bourbon waves from dashing too strongly against himself in his own district; but the State contest will be Barr's contest on the Democratic side, and he will be allowed to command the Democracy to suit himself. There will be no organized disaffection to hinder his success, but his danger will be in the general dry rot that is common in parties after an exhaustive and disastrous campaign.

There will be surprising changes in the vote of several localities. Mr. Barr must mismanage his forces if he fail to gain ten thousand on the vote against Dill in Luzerne, Lackawanna and Allegheny, but beyond those localities all is uncertainty, with advantages apparently about even outside of Philadelphia. It will be no fault of the Democratic leaders if the Republicans fail to pile up their highest majority next November; but the Republican managers are working zealously to shipwreck their own party, and, with the largest Republican majority ever cast in the city within their reach, it is possible that they may force Democratic unity by Republican madness and cast away both the important local offices and the State Treasurer. Any result is possible here in November, from no Republican majority at all on State Treasurer to thirty thousand, and with such a vast latitude in the calculation, none can predict the result until it shall be clearly settled which of the two parties means to surpass the other in its own demoralization.

Philadelphia will be reasonably certain to decide the contest for State Treasurer, for Mr. Barr will, from present indications, bring to this city a majority of from five to ten thousand. There may be a general smash-down of the Democratic machine resulting from general Democratic cussedness, but if Mr. Barr can get the party to stand in any sort of line, he will have a fair chance to tie or carry the State outside of Philadelphia. The factious wranglies in Allegheny are all grist to his mill, and under any circumstances he must gain immensely on Hoyt's large majority of last year. The general falling out of the Greenback ranks will give him majorities in Luzerne and Lackawanna, where Hoyt had nearly six thousand, and the same cause will produce the same result in most of the strong Greenback sections. From one-half to two-thirds of the Greenback vote of last year will gravitate back to the old lines, and the Democrats are likely to profit most by the reaction. A majority of the Republican Greenback men who stood to their guns in 1878 did so as much because of their disgust with their old party as because of their devotion to the doctrines of the third organization, and they are, as a rule, opposed to the Republican policy as freshly emphasized by the President and the Republicans in Congress. The Democrats who adhered to the Greenback craze must now see its utter emptiness and they will tumble back into the Democratic ranks as naturally as a duck takes to water. Such is the present aspect of the canvass in Pennsylvania. Mr. Barr may be elected by Republican suicide, or he may be beaten by tens of thousands by the absence of an organized Democratic party in Philadelphia.

The convention planted its candidates upon a great deal better platform than the dispatches published yesterday gave any reason to expect. There is none of the nonsense about coolie immigration, convict labor and the regulation of the hours of labor, and none of the catering to the Greenback element, which were the most notable characteristics of the paper which was given out to the correspondents on the first night, probably to draw the fire of criticism, which, certainly, it succeeded in doing. It is a good platform, as platforms go, simply because it expresses very clearly and emphatically the honest sentiments of the great body of the political party in whose name it is laid before the voters of the State. There is exaggeration in statement, of course, but no more than is justified by the intensity of feeling among Democrats, and many who are not Democrats, on such questions as the subordination of military to civil authority, the use of the army for political purposes, and partisan supervision of the ballot-box. All possible use is made of the capital placed at the disposal of the party by the extraordinary misuse of the veto power by the Administration, and of course the blunders of the Democratic Congress in trying to accomplish legitimate objects by irregular methods and at the sacrifice of the peace and patience of the country are carefully ignored.

The financial resolution is short, sound and to the point, although a question may be fairly raised as to the truth of the statement that the party, "as a whole," really favors any particular financial system, for on this question it is known to be hopelessly and miscellaneously divided. The declarations as to subsidies and corporations are a necessary part of every platform of the day, and while sound in the abstract, were, no doubt, voted for, as they will be accepted by many, with very material mental reservations, just as nearly every member of the last Congress voted for an anti-subsidy resolution at the beginning of the session, and, with very few exceptions, voted for his own particular subsidy before the session ended. In the tenth and eleventh resolutions legitimate party capital is made of the ugly record of the Republican Legislature and of the condition in which it has left the Treasury. These two resolutions will probably have more weight than any of the rest in winning a hearing for the Democracy; certainly they have the strongest foundation in fact. But, after all, how many people remember anything about a platform by the time election day comes around?

(Philadelphia North American, Rep.)

Mr. D. O. Barr had risen so early in the morning that it was evident before the Democratic Convention was called together yesterday that its duties were only perfunctory, and that nothing was left for it to do but to endorse the contracts already made by the active gentleman from the other side of the Alleghenies. They did this as soon as possible, and escaped from the valley of the Susquehanna as early in the afternoon as they could. Indeed, they hardly waited long enough to register their determined opinion that President Hayes was a fraud, and to declare with all the severity of a special resolution in favor of a "constitutional currency of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin." There is hope yet for the Democracy.

(Philadelphia Press, Rep.)

The Democratic State Convention was an inferior body. The honor of the temporary chairmanship was considerately given to Mr. Speer, while that of permanent chairmanship was given to a Congressman, who, for the merit of having helped to save Mr. Randall from defeat in caucus at the opening of the present Congress, has been decorated by the party in convention assembled. Mr. Vaux and his colleagues were quietly shown the door, and they went out. The nominee is the foreshadowed bank cashier of Pittsburgh—one of the Barr combination. The resolutions are evasive on real issues, are direct on points not in issue, and are a sham and a snare. There is something bordering on the ludicrous in the declaration "that the Democratic party, as a whole, favors a Constitutional currency of gold and silver and of paper convertible into coin." This is not true, but the saving clause, "as a whole," is intended not only to placate the soft money element of the party, but also to qualify the general assertion, and to save it from being dealt with as a downright falsehood.

(Philadelphia Inquirer, Rep.)

At Harrisburg yesterday the Democratic Convention met and adopted a cut-and-dry platform, the main feature of which was a hard money plank, which was opposed by a few members, but they were silenced summarily, and the document went on record as the solemn declaration of principles by the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The platform is an inane and senseless tissue of platitudes and dead issues, having the appearance of something gotten up as an excuse for what the Convention was expected to do. Mr. D. O. Barr was nominated for State Treasurer. The Republican candidate will have a walk over, and the Democrats have no faith in even polling the vote of the party with Mr. Barr, although he is a very good candidate. The Convention was spiritless, the platform flat and the evident Tilden influences hung like a pall ove the delegates. The workers of the party will have nothing to encourage them to extra exertions, and without these Mr. Barr will be every where in the vocative.

MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

Over-Issue of State Bonds Satisfactorily Explained.

The Error Made by Mixing Accounts of the Loans of 1852 and 1853 Respectively.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, PA., July 17.—The supposed over issue of State bonds is fully explained by the discovery by the investigating committee of a coupon book kept in the Treasury, but supposed heretofore not to have existed. By this book it appears that $5,000,000 of the bonds were issued of the date of 1852, and $500,000 of the date of 1853. These bonds were placed in the hands of the Girard Bank, and $5,400,000 returned as sold, and a receipt given to J. Bailey, State Treasurer, for the remaining $100,000.

This receipt remained in the Treasury until 1858, when Henry S. Magraw, then State Treasurer, demanded the return of the bonds. The bank or its President returned, instead of the bonds of 1853, $28,000 in money, $51,000 of bonds of 1853, and $21,000 of bonds of 1852, making a total of $100,000. The Auditor General's office at that time appears to have noted the fact that $21,000 of the bonds were dated 1852, but credited them to the loan of 1853, thus making the loan of 1852 $5 000,000 and the loan of 1853 $426,000, instead of 1852 $4,979,000 and of 1853 $449,000.

Thus, the apparent over-issue is simply more of the issue of 1853 and less of the issue of 1852, one amount balancing the other.

THE OLD WORLD.

JEROME NAPOLEON.

HE ACCEPTS THE POSITION OF LEGAL HEAD OF THE BONAPARTIST FAMILY.

PARIS, July 18.—A delegation of Bonapartists from Marseilles, Lyons and other cities of Southern France, to-day waited on Prince Jerome Napoleon and were received by him in a large salon of his residence. They presented him with an address accepting him as the legal head of the Bonapartist family, and as rightful leader of the Imperial party.

In reply the Prince read an address which had evidently been carefully studied and prepared. He declared himself to be the head of the Bonapartist family and dynasty. This he said was no act of his own. It was simply the result of rules of succession established by Napoleon the First, and now brought to bear in his own case by the death of the late Prince Imperial in South Africa. As the head of the family and dynasty he would know how to fulfil his duties, and he trusted that in the end the verdict of posterity would be that he had discharged them well and faithfully; but, he continued, he must be allowed to choose his own time in all his actions, and to await the course of events. The Republic was at present by right the legal Goveenment of the country, and so long as its administrators preserved the confidence of the people by peacable and legal means it was the duty of Frenchmen to support it. "As the chief of the Bonapartist family, I emphatically oppose and discountenance every intrigue which may be set on foot for the purpose of placing Bonapartists in a position inconsistent with their origin, their duties and their cause." The address was received with many expressions of approbation by the delegation.

LONDON, July 18.—A correspondent at Paris reports that Prince Jerome Napoleon wholly disclaims any intention of becoming a pretender to the Imperial throne.

PARIS, July 18.—Prince Jerome Napoleon intends to visit Empress Eugenie as soon as she has recovered.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

Commercial and financial circles were considerably agitated yesterday by a renewal of the rumors respecting a further collapse in the iron trade. The condition of the trade has long been known as extremely precarious. It has had to contend at once with a falling market and decreased demand, complicated with demands for workmen for advanced wages. Several of the most important iron masters in the kingdom, it is believed, have for a long time kept their works going simply because it would be utter ruin for them to stop, and it was better for them to keep on at a comparatively small loss than to have everything swallowed up by disclosures which would follow stoppage. Every one has known for a long time that trade was rotten, and the only hope was that something might occur to bring about an increased demand and higher prices. No such thing has happened, and affairs have daily grown more gloomy. To-day an unusually large amount of bills and acceptances of firms in the iron trade fall due, and the city has been agitated by rumors that these would, in many instances, be dishonored. Similar rumors are afloat concerning a very important Manchester house.

STATESMEN WANTED.

A Missouri Republican's Call for a Halt in Hero-Worship.

(From ex-Senator Henderson's Fourth of July Address.)

The achievements of the Senate during the days of Webster, Clay, Benton and Wright, as well as the learning of Marshall and Taney, have been totally obscured in the blaze of shoulder-straps and other military adornments.

Our Southern friends fill Congress with Brigadier Generals of the lost cause, and the North insist that the herd of Appomattox must be summoned home to put down the new rebellion. We fought four years to subdue the Southern Confederacy, and to compel its people to send their members of Congress to Washington instead of to Richmond; and now that we have them at Washington, daily offering protestations of superior loyalty, love and attachment to a Government that pays them $5,000 per annum and mileage, we deliberately propose to summon General Grant once more from his peaceful retirement to drive the Brigadiers home.

We insisted upon Southern representation, and when we get it it seems we are not satisfied with it. Is it the quantity or quality of this representation to which we object? If the former be the objection the proper remedy, it occurs to me, is to elect more Republican members to Congress. If the latter be the objection I suggest that we put before our deluded brethren of the South a better example. Ever since the war closed we have had in the Presidential chair a military man. We had General Grant eight years and we have now had General Hayes three years. During that time Republican majorities of two to one in both branches of Congress have changed into large Democratic majorities, and the popular majority in the nation from a half million Republican to a quarter million Democratic. If these be the legitimate fruits of military rule what shall we expect from a continuation? This hero worship is one of the evil effects of war that needs to be superseded by better political creeds.

SHOT GUN QUARANTINE.

Isolation as Protection Against Yellow Fever.

New Orleans Picayune.

The Rev. Dr. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, a well known Southern divine, and Mr. Edwin Booth, a member of the Louisiana Board of Health, were conversing a day or two ago relative to the importance of isolation in cases of infectious and contagious diseases, when Dr. Marshall advanced some arguments in favor of isolation, instancing a notable case during the late epidemic of yellow fever at Vicksburg.

Four miles from Vicksburg, in a southeasterly direction, is a very spacious mansion, erected some years ago by Colonel Latham of Madison county. Captain A. Anter, of Vicksburg, rented that building and grounds for a retreat from the yellow fever. He carried with him forty-three white and five colored persons. He laid in ample stores for a long imprisonment. On the day he entered the place, like the heroic old river commander he was, he took supreme command and laid down and published the quarantine laws. They were simple and easily understood, and, beside, nobody doubted but they would be executed to the letter and on the spot, although he might have to strike where it wounded himself. The first article of his code was about as follows: "No human being shall enter these premises until the Board of Health in Vicksburg says it is safe for us to return home." The next was in the same spirit: "Should any person violate said order, Betsy, a superior double-barrelled shotgun, is fully authorized in my hands to execute a death warrant on the offender."

The neighborhood was pretty thickly settled, and Captain Anter's quarantine laws were very well understood, and while he is as tender-hearted as a woman, he is as fearless as a true man, and no one questioned the propriety of his purposes. He held in his hands the lives of nearly fifty souls, who looked alone to him for protection, and he resolutely stood up to the responsibility.

He maintained his quarantine for three months, and during that time and until the place was abandoned not one instance of yellow fever or any sickness whatever appeared within the premises. Outside of his fence and all around him the yellow fever prevailed, and from the upper window of his abode an observer could see the grave diggers at work; physicians were seen hurrying to and fro, and the cries and lamentations of the bereaved ones were heard in every direction.

Yet no harm disturbed, no sickness prostrated a single individual over whom Captain Anter executed his purpose. No one suffered for the want of anything. Vicksburg was kept employed through its Howards and others in ministering to the necessities of the people outside of the outer enclosure, and it was a public relief to have fifty less sick people to nurse, and many less in all probability to be buried.

One gentleman became worn out with what he conceived to be the monotony of the retreat, and took leave, returning to Vicksburg, only within ten days to take the yellow fever and pay for the privilege of a narrow escape from the grave.

WASHINGTON.

The City Deserted by a Large Number of Officials.

EX-SENATOR RAMSEY TO BE M'CRARY'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—From information obtained at the Executive Mansion to-day, there is no doubt of the correctness of the assertion heretofore published in regard to the successor to Secretary McCrary. Ex-Senator Ramsey of Minnesota has been tendered the office of Secretary of War, and has accepted. The change will not occur, however, until the present Secretary retires.

SHERMAN'S ENGINEERING.

The administration has taken upon itself the authority to nullify the River and Harbor bill by specifying particular portions of the law to be executed. Of the seven millions appropriated it has been decided that only about 30 per cent. is available and can be used. It will be remembered that when the bill passed, the President under the advice of Secretary Sherman, prepared a veto for the bill; in fact Secretary Sherman dictated the veto message to the President's stenographer, but other influences prevailed. Then Mr. Sherman stated that all the money should not be expended, as he could not afford it. The bill does not come under his jurisdiction but belongs to the War Department, whose engineers superintend all these public works. It is an interesting point that in the allotments made the money is to be put where it will do the most good for Mr. Sherman, whose aim in the public business of the country is to gain presidential strength for himself. He is the controlling spirit of this administration and by encroachments upon the other departments has brought down upon himself the enmity of at least one other cabinet member. As before stated, these allotments are made in States where Grant is strong and Sherman weak. Notably is this the case in Louisiana and South Carolina in the South and Michigan in the North. The full appropriations are made available for the works named in the bill in those States.

PACIFIC RAILWAY BONDS.

Under the Thurman act, the Treasury Department is buying bonds to be applied as a sinking fund for final redemption of bonds issued in favor of Pacific railroads by the Government. Every month an amount due those roads by the Government for transportation is withheld, and to that amount purchases are made. The bonds bought are 5 per cents as prescribed by the act. So far $314,850 in these bonds have been placed to the credit of the fund.

EX-SENATOR RAMSEY

has been tendered, and accepted, the Secretaryship of War. He will not take the place until next winter, and will not at all if the present Secretary of War fails to be confirmed to the Judgeship for which he has been once and will again be nominated.

WHAT HAYES SAYS.

Mr. Hayes says that he finds the Soldiers' Home a very comfortable place for a summer residence, and that he will remain there through the season. He will not go away until the 1st of September, when he goes to his old home at Fremont for one month. He receives a great number of invitations to visit this, that and the other watering place and "Centennial Celebration," but he prefers to remain at his post of duty here. He is pleased with Washington as a place of residence, but thinks the air less invigorating than at Fremont. He thinks Washington is in a good sanitary condition, except the Potomac flats and the river front. He says he hopes Congress will, at their next session, grant an appropriation sufficient to put the river and river front in as good sanitary condition as the rest of the city.

NEARLY EVERY CABINET MINISTER HAS DESERTED WASHINGTON,

And, although the President remains at his post, the Government machine is run by under-strappers and clerks. Sherman is off in New England, where he will flagrantly violate Civil Service Order No. 1 by making political speeches in his own Presidential interest. Devens left for Boston last night, and is expected to make a speech in Maine. Key is also in New England. He will not make any speeches, but will do a good deal of "mixing," and have himself inspected by the "culchah" of Boston as a model reconstructed Southerner. The mariner Thompson is nursing his sick wife by the Swiza wave at Old Point Comfort. Evarts is in New York attending to his law practice. McCrary and Schurz remain. McCrary meanwhile is distributing the patronage of the War Office to secure votes for his confirmation to a life Judgeship, and Schurz in these dog star days has concluded to take up the New Idria mining dispute, and settle what the Supreme Court and Congress have as yet failed to adjudicate. The official absenteeism is not confined alone to Cabinet Ministers. Bureau officers and their clerks are also deserting their posts on their annual leaves, the only necessary prelude to getting off being a certificate that they have subscribed (voluntary, of course) to the Ohio campaign fund. The fact is that the hot weather and the official hegira makes Washington now only a little way station where but little is doing, either official or otherwise, except the manufacture of campaign lies.

Alcohol and Muscle.

Writing to an English correspondent who had asked his opinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco in athletic exercises, Hanlan says: "In my opinion the best physical performances can only be secured through absolute abstinence from their use. This is my rule, and I find after three years' constant work at the oar that I am better able to contend in a great race than when I first commenced. In fact, I believe that the use of liquor and tobacco has a most injurious effect upon the system of an athlete, by irritating the vitals and consequently weakening the system. I eat wholesome food, take regular and moderate exercise, avoid violent exertion, and generally strive to cultivate a cheerful state of mind, in order that sweet sleep may follow my daily work."

Fortunes Are Made

daily in Wall street by the new Autumn Capitalization System from investments of $25 to $25,000. The numerous fluctuations in stocks afford splendid points. Anybody, everywhere, can operate successfully. E. B. of Evansville, Ind., invested $400 in a capitalization, that netted him $7,492 28 in May. C. I. D., of Galveston, Texas, made $1,344 16 from $250. A. W. B. of Worcester, Mass., made $299 76 from $25. New circular, "Rules for Success," with invaluable information to all investors, mailed free. All kinds of stocks and bonds bought and sold by ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 26 and 28 Broad street, New York.

RECORD OF CRIME.

A Would-Be Murderer Foiled in His Design.

A Negro Lynched in Texas—His Friends Swear Vengeance.

A RAILROAD ENGINEER PREVENTS A MURDER.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—An attempt to cover up a supposed murder was discovered on the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad, about a mile south of Grand Junction, fifty miles east of Memphis, by the engineer of a passenger train, yesterday, in time to save the life of the victim. On approaching Grand Junction the engineer discovered a man on the track who had been knocked senseless and placed on the track to be cut to pieces. The old man soon recovered his senses, and charged the deed to a negro, who was soon after arrested, and is now in prison at Grand Junction.

A NEGRO RAPIST LYNCHED.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, July 18.—Last Friday a negro named Marcellus Floyd raped a young lady near Walker Station on the Galveston, Houston and San Antonio railroad. He was captured yesterday and returned to Walker. The train which reached San Antonio this evening brings information that when it passed to day Floyd's body was observed from a beam a short distance from the railroad track. He had been hanged last night. Hundreds of men are under arms in the neighborhood prepared to resist the negroes, who swear vengeance on the lynchers.

A GHASTLY SUICIDE.

ATLANTA, GA., July 19.—A strange suicide was witnessed here yesterday. As the down passenger train on the Western and Atlantic railroad was coming at full speed into the suburbs of this city the men on the engine saw a neatly dressed man placing his head on the rail with his face to the engine. Before the engineer could reverse his lever the engine had thundered over the man's head. Upon examination it was found that the upper half of his skull was clipped off and his brains were left exposed. No clue to his identity can be had. He had a prescription in his pocket with "W. F." on it, and a handkerchief was similarly marked.

A MURDERER'S REMORSE.

Driven to Surrender Himself and Confess a Murder of Nine Years Ago

A strange case of the effects of a guilty conscience, resulting in self-accusation for a crime committed years ago was brought to light yesterday in a dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* from Carthage, Mo. Nine years ago, near the little village of Rome, Adams county, Ohio, a young man named Edward Adams stabbed and killed Harvey Brewer, one night, while returning from church. There were no witnesses to the crime, and Brewer's body was not found until the next day, when it was discovered lying by the roadside. Adams fled the country, and it being known that he had had a quarrel with Brewer, suspicion was directed toward him but no efforts were made to hunt him down. Thursday afternoon he went to the jailor at Carthage, Mo., and asked that he be locked up on a charge of murder made by himself, saying that he had killed Brewer on the 12th of November, 1870, giving particulars as above, and was tired of being a fugitive and wanted to be sent back where the crime was committed to stand his trial.

His story was that after killing his victim he went to Moberly, Mo., where he opened a shoe shop, stayed there a couple of years, when one day he saw a man from his old home. This so frightened him that he left his shop and employes, got out of town, and next turned up at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he commenced his trade again. Here he stayed two or three years, but meeting another man from his neighborhood he was again frightened out of town and became a wanderer through the far West for several years. Finally the impulse to revisit the place where he committed his crime came over him so strongly that he returned to the neighborhood, though he was not seen, and consequently not apprehended. Then he enlisted in the army at Cincinnati and was again sent West, being stationed last at Baxter Springs, Kansas, where he belonged when he left his company this week to go to Carthage, Mo., and give himself up to the civil authorities.

Adams' story of the murder is fully corroborated by dispatches from Rome, where it was committed. The authorities there recall the killing of Brewer, and say that Adams was suspected of it, though they had no positive proof of his guilt. His sudden disappearance immediately after it, and the fact that he had a quarrel with Brewer, and had sent the young woman with whom he had gone to church home alone while he went with Brewer, pointed to his guilt, but further than these they had no points of evidence against him. If he goes to the penitentiary to atone for his crime, it will be on his own confession. It is the intention to send an officer to Missouri to bring him back to Ohio at once, no requisition being needed in such cases. Previous to his departure Adams sustained a good reputation.

The Prince of Wales and the Irish.

(London World, July 9.)

The Prince of Wales never did a wiser, more popular or more politic thing than on Saturday last, when he received the three hundred and fifty Irish tenant farmers, who, led by Canon Bagot, having come over for the Agricultural Show, have been "doing" the sights of London. At one o'clock on Saturday they entered the garden at Marlborough House, where they were welcomed by their royal host and hostess, with whom were their children and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The Prince addressed some kindly words to them; they were duly "refreshed;" but as one of them remarked, "It is not the eating and drinking but the welcome that pleases us." They were, indeed, thoroughly delighted; and in addition to the cheering one enthusiast called out, "I hope we shall soon see you all in Ireland," a sentiment which was received with shouts of applause. My compliments to the lady who acts as housekeeper at St. James' Palace. When the Irish tenant farmers were being shown through the state apartments one of them said to the housekeeper, who was kindly in attendance: "I am afraid, ma'am, you must be alarmed at seeing so many Irishmen here." The chatelaine was quite equal to the occasion and replied, "Not at all! I never knew an Irishman who did not know how to behave himself like a gentleman." Honor to whom honor is due. The organizers of this remarkable expedition were the Rev. Canon Bagot, rector of Foutstown, County Kildare, and Mr. James Robertson, two of the most active members of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland. About 350 men came over, representatives of many different counties—Roscommon, Sligo, Kerry, Cork, Galway and Wicklow. They were much struck by the show, and one of them remarked, "Why, we are all asleep in Ireland! We had no idea of this kind of thing." Lord Powerscourt, Captain King-Harman, Mr. Hugh Law and other gentlemen, devoted much valuable time to the services of their tenant friends. They were regaled with biscuits and whiskey. They carried away the biscuits as heirlooms and they—drank the whiskey. As one burly Carlow "boy" lifted the glass to his lips he eyed it viciously a moment and muttered, with a droll tremor of affection, "Ah, whiskey, you divel, I'll not lave a drop of you. You killed most of me family!"

Preservation of Meat in Japan.

(From the Shaghai Courrier.)

The Japenese method of keeping fresh meat in hot weather is just now attracting a good deal of attention in European circles. It consists in placing the raw flesh in porcelain vessels and pouring on it boiling water, whereby the albumen on the surface is quickly coagulated and forms a protection against the further action of the water. Oil is then poured on the surface of the water so as to prevent the access of air, and consequent putrefaction of the meat. The system of protecting animal substances by securing coagulations of their albumen and the exclusion of air is of course no novelty; and it can hardly be supposed that we are indebted to the Japenese for its original adoption. But undoubtedly their method of applying it is far preferable to that practiced by ourselves in the process of preserving tinned meats, which appears to consist in boiling them for such a length of time that almost all their flavor is destroyed, and the ultimate result is a mass of tasteless shreds of muscular fibre.

A CARELESS diet, a change of water, or a cold settling in the bowels very often brings on at this season of the year, an obstinate diarrhœa, or some serious affection of the stomach or bowels, imperiling the life of the patient. If you would treat such complaints in a rational way, try at once Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a simple, but safe remedy in such attacks and equally effectual in all cases of cramps, cholera morbus, dysentery and summer complaint. MWS

Dr. O'Keefe's May Apple Pills,

for Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhœa, Indigestion, Constipation, Piles, Pain in Right side under Shoulder Blade, Jaundice. 25 cents; at Druggists.

jy1:5td&4tW

A Sign-Painter's Invention.

A woman who opened a small millinery store in the western part of the city, says the Detroit *Free Press*, engaged a painter to paint her a sign. When it came home the other day she saw that it read: "Mrss. J. Blank," etc., and she called out. "You have got an extra 's' in Mrs., and you must paint the sign over again." The painter saw the error, but he did not want the job of correcting it, and he replied: "Madam, haven't you had two husbands?" "Yes, sir." "You were a Mrs. when you lost the first?" "I was." "And do you think a woman can go on marrying forever and not lengthen out her title? Mrs. means a married woman or a widow. Mrss. means a woman who has been married twice, and is young enough to marry again, and only yesterday a rich old coon was in our shop, and said if he had any idea that you were heart-free he'd come up—" "Oh, well, you can nail up the sign," she interrupted. And it is there today.

Dr. O'Keefe's Sulphur Pills,

for all Skin Eruptions—25 cents at Druggists. jy1:5td&4tW

Lemon Squeezed Into Next Year.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

Senator Lemon of Blair, came down to Harrisburg to look over the Democratic Convention and see Quay, and after he had seen Quay he caused it to be announced that he wouldn't be a candidate for State Treasurer this year. As usual he gets the promise of something next year, which is the Auditor Generalship that he wanted two years ago. The trouble about Lemon is that the oil people don't want him, and Quay is going to let the oil people run the Republican party this year. They can all rally around Butler, and Butler will be nominated.

Dr. O'Keefe's Camphor Pills,

for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Colic, Nausea, Vomiting and sudden diarrhœa, from drinking cold water, sudden changes of weather, eating ice cream, &c., 25 cents at Druggists. jy1:5t&4tW

FLESH EATEN OFF!

Messrs. Ralston & Son, of Indiana Station, report, for the benefit of those suffering with BOILS, PIMPLES, SCROFULA, SORE EYES, and all Blood diseases, that they can be cured by the use of Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher. A friend of ours was cured of Scrofula that had been coming on for five years. The flesh was eaten off her arm, so that you could see the bones working. The new flesh is now growing on rapidly. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is sold by all druggists. ap19:eowW

RUPTURE

Skillfully Treated for a Radical Cure with the most approved mechanical appliances, at

McGUIRE'S

Truss and Bandage Establishment,

33 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Second Floor, McClintock Building.

A large assortment of Shoulder Braces, Abdominal and Pile Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, Belts, Suspensories, &c., constantly in stock at the lowest prices. Private apartments with experienced assistants in charge. Examination free. Send for rules for measurement, prices, &c. Remember name and number, avoiding inexperienced catch-penny humbugs. Open Daily, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sunday, from 2 to 6 P. M. jy7:eMWTh-ADR

PERSONAL—HEINERICKE BALBACH, born in Germany in 1809, who lived in Phillipsburg, Beaver Co., Pa., in 1834, and later in Zoar, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, widow of Jacob Klinzenstein, deceased, has fallen heir to an estate in Germany. She or her heirs can have same by presenting their claims to MAX SCHAMBERG, 131 Smithfield street, Pittsburg. A

DR. S. J. HAYES,

DENTIST,

No. 255 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Call or write and make your engagements previous to coming to have your work done, as my time is usually engaged in advance. jy4:1yd&W

FOR SALE—BY HALLER, BECK & CO., corner Western and Beaver avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., 10,000 bushels bitter salt for fertilizing purposes; also, inch coiled barrel hoops, 1½ and 2 inch, by the thousand or car load; barrel staves, suitable for sugar, apple and glass barrels, barrel heading, 15, 17½ and 18 inches, at lowest cash price. je30:1md&W

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Rollers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 36 feet in length; double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street. ap4:tf&W R. MUNROE

RAYER'S AGUE CURE.

Quinine and Arsenic form the basis of many of the Ague remedies in the market, and are the last resort of Physicians and people who know no better medicine to employ, for this distressing complaint. The effects of either of these drugs are destructive to the system, producing headache, intestinal disorders, vertigo, dizziness, ringing in the ears, and depression of the constitutional health. AYER'S AGUE CURE is a vegetable discovery, containing neither quinine, arsenic, nor any deleterious ingredient, and is an infallible and rapid cure for every form of Fever and Ague. Its effects are permanent and certain, and no injury can result from its use. Besides being a positive cure for Fever and Ague in all its forms, it is also a superior remedy for Liver Complaints. It is an excellent tonic and preventive, as well as cure, of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and miasmatic districts. By direct action on the Liver and biliary apparatus, it stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. my1:1y-6

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y. se28:TTS&Wly

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1yW

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

NO. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales
Penn. R. R.	40	40¼	4,480
Reading..	19½	19⅝	2,574
P. T. & W.	5¾	6	825
Lehigh Valley	41¾	41⅝	388
U. Co's. N. J.	143¾	144	.....
Cent. Trans. Co.	44½	44¾	.....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	113¾	114½	.....
P. C. & St. L. bonds..	110	.....	.....
Northern Pacific	14	14¼	24
Do preferred	45¼	45½	627

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Governments weak. Railroad bonds generally firm; C., C. & I. C. firsts 78. State securities dull, except Louisiana consols, which declined ¾ 2¾ per cent.

The stock market was active and a strong tone characterized speculation throughout the entire day, the closing quotations showing an advance of ¼@2¾ per cent., granger shares, Louisville & Nashville and coal stocks being the most prominent in the improvement. C., C., C. & I. was weak and fell off 1¾ per cent. Canada Southern and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph declined ½ per cent. The rise in granger shares was due to liberal orders to buy from Saratoga and the West.

Transactions aggregated 117,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Erie, 7,000 Lake Shore, 29,000 Northwest common, 3,000 do. preferred, 56,000 St. Paul common, 2,300 do. preferred, 2,000 Wabash, 7,000 Lackawanna, 3,000 Union Pacific, 3,000 St. Joes., 2,000 Ohios, 5,000 Western Union, 2,000 Louisville & Nashville, 5,000 Kansas City & Northern, 1,400 St. Paul & Minnesota, and 1,200 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette.

Close—Money market easy at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange dull at 484. Sight exchange, 486.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	104¾
New 5s	104
New 4½s	106½
New 4 per cts.	102½
Currency	122

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old..	34¼	Virginia new..	29
Tennessee new.	31¾	Virginia old....	30
Missouri 6s	104½		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	90¼	Union Pacific..	77¼
Quicksilver	14¾	Wabash	36¾
Do. pref.	39	Ft. Wayne	106½
Pacific Mail	14⅝	Terra Haute	10½
Mariposa	3½	Do. pref.	18¾
Do. pref.	3¼	C. & A.	85
Adams Ex.	106	Do. pref.	115
Fargo Ex.	97	O. & M.	15¾
American Ex.	47½	Del. & Lac.	59¾
U. S. Express.	46½	A. & P. Tel.	35½
N. Y. Central.	118¾	H. & St. Joe.	19¼
Erie.	27¾	Do. pref.	41½
Do. pref.	51¾	B. & Q.	117¼
Harlem	155	Canada So'th'n	59½
Mich. Cent.	81⅞	Louisv'e & N.	53¾
Panama	151½	Kansas Pacific	57½
Illinois Cent.	87¼	Kansas & T'x's	14⅞
C. & P.	99⅝	St. L. & San F.	9½
N. W. C.	71¾	Do. pref.	11
Do. pref.	98⅞	Do. pref. 1st.	23¼
C., C., C. & I.	51	St. L., K.C. & N.	18⅝
N. J. Central	53½	Do. pref.	50¼
Rock Island	138¾	Cent. Pacific	109¾
St. Paul	59⅜	Union	109¾
Do. pref.	94¾	Land Grants	113¼
Lake Shore	77½	Sinking Fund	115¼

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 23.—Consols for money, 97. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 89¾; Pennsylvania Central, 41¼; Reading, 20⅝; Erie, 28¼; do. preferred, 53½; United States bonds—New 5s, 105¾; 4¾s, 109¼; 4s, 105¾.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £11,000.

PARIS, July 23.—Rentes, 82f 60c

ANTWERP, July 23.—Refined petroleum, 17¾f.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Cotton quiet at 6 9 16@6⅝d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 5,500 bales.

American lard, 31s 3d. Spirits of turpentine, 23s.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the corn trade says: "Rain which held off during the greater part of last week re-commenced on Saturday and still continues. The harvest, even in the South, will hardly commence before the middle of August. Of all crops, barley gives the least promise of a satisfactory yield, which is doubly deplorable as unusually a large acreage is sown therewith. Wheat came into ear nearly a month late, and its prospects is not very hopeful even on the lightest soil; whilst on heavy lands, even should the weather next month be most favorable, two-thirds of the crop are all that can be expected. Oats in the South have been coming into ear moderately well, but the cereal crops are in no case up to the average promise even of ordinary years. During the past week a good part of a fair hay crop was secured in counties nearest to London, but throughout the country hay has suffered from too long standing. Potatoes also are suffering. Farmers now become strong holders of grain. English wheat in reduced supply and demand considerably increased. Prices advanced irregularly two, three and even five shillings on the week. Quotations depended upon the quality offering at each agricultural market.

"The best price obtainable for English white wheat a fortnight ago was 50 shillings, best price now is 54 shillings, and at some markets, such as London and Guilford, 57 shillings per quarter. Red wheat from eastern counties has also been held very firmly and for a material advance. Foreign wheat higher on week at a majority of the markets, though there is no large advance. Inquiry has been some what less since Thursday. Maize, though higher at certain markets, as a rule has merely maintained prices in face of heavy supplies. There was fair business in oats at 3@6 1 advance. Imports into the United Kingdom for week ending July 12 were 1,138,008 hundredweights wheat, and 190,789 hundredweights flour. In Mark Lane Monday holders were firm in consequence of the return of bad weather. There was some demand for France. The supply of English wheat was moderate, and prices generally rose a shilling compared with last Monday. Supply of foreign fair and demand somewhat irregular; California rose 2s 6d, and other descriptions were mostly 1@2s dearer. Flour firm but not higher, in consequence of large supplies. Barley firm. Oats and maize higher despite large supplies."

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1879.

Business along Liberty street moved quietly with no special feature to note. As will be seen by reference to our quotations but few changes occurred in prices to-day and these were slight. In fruits, vegetables, groceries and a few other articles there was fair activity but in all other articles business was quiet. The status of the leading staples is given under the several departments below.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Apples continue to arrive liberally and the ruling figures to-day were easy with a good demand. We drop eggs a cent to-day, and the market closed weak at the decline. Butter remains firm, that is choice qualities, at the advance noted a few days ago. We reduce our figures in some articles in fruits and vegetables. In these lines the market is easy with transactions large. Receipts are large except of raspberries which are now scarce and wanted. All other articles in the produce line remain as they have been the past few days.

APPLES—Choice, $2 25@2 50 ℔ bbl; prime $1 50@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—℔ gal 35@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 45@1 50; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice rolls in tubs, 10@12c; medium, 5@7c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; prime Ohio factory 6@6¼c, jobbing; 7@7½c, jobbing; 6½@7c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—℔ lb., 6@7c.

EGGS—Strictly choice, in barrels, 8@9c; in cases, 9@10c.

FRUITS—Raspberries, 8@9c ℔ quart; cherries, $2 50 ℔ bush; southern peaches, $1 25@2 00 ℔ box; wild red plums, 10c ℔ quart; melons, $18 00@20 00 ℔ hundred; blackberries, 7@9c ℔ quart; cultivated, 10@11c; whortleberries, 9@10c ℔ quart.

HONEY—California, 10@12c; Domestic, 10@13c; Strained, 8@10c; New York State, in cases, 12c.

NEW POTATOES—Jersey Rose, $1 75@2 00; Culls and old stock, $1 00@1 50; Baltimores, $1 75@2 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@55c; spring chickens, 35@40c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 00@4 25; timothy, $1 75@1 85 for western.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, $1 00@1 25 ℔ bushel; cucumbers, 75c@$1 00 ℔ bushel; cabbage, $1 00@1 25 ℔ bbl; onions, $1 25 ℔ box; $3 50@4 00 ℔ bbl; squashes 50c ℔ box; California pears, $4 00 ℔ box; domestic do. $2 00 ℔ box; do. $5 00 ℔ bbl.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

In the grain market the tendency is downward. Wheat is in fair milling demand at the prices we give with few exceptions as we hear of concessions being made by a few dealers rather than miss a sale. Corn was somewhat firmer to-day but there is no tendency to an advance. Oats are plentiful and prices are weaker and tending lower. The flour market remains firm, active and unchanged.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 08@1 10; medium do, $1 03@1 05; prime white, $1 04@1 06. New prime red, $1 03@1 05.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 43@45c; mixed, 40@42c; prime yellow shelled, 43@44c; mixed, 41@42c.

Oats—Prime white, 35@36c; mixed, 33@34c.

Barley—Spring, 65@75c; fall, 85@95c.

Rye—58@60c ℔ bushel.

Malt—85c@$1 10, according to quality.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $3 25@5 20; Minnesota extras, $5 30@5 75; choice amber wheat, $6 00@6 25; prime red winter, do, $5 75@6 00; fancy St. Louis, $6 25@7 75; fancy patents, $7 75@8 25; rye, $3 25@3 50.

CORNMEAL—50c ℔ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 50@5 00 ℔ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ℔ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, old, $11 00@12 00; new, $15 00@16 00 ℔ ton; prime timothy baled, $12 00@13 00; prairie, $9 00@11 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ℔ ton, $10 00@10 50; middlings, brown, $14.00@16 00, middlings, white, $17 00@18 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ℔ ton, $18 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market continues without much change. There is a fair degree of activity in nearly all the articles handled by grocers and the prices we give rule firm. In sugars, transactions are very large, but prices remain low owing to heavy receipts. Coffee is firm and sales above the average. The provision market rules without any change.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffee—Fancy Rio, 17½c; choic Rio, 16½c; prime Rio, 15¾c; good Rio, 12½c; ordinary Rio, 11c; Java, 27@28c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 14@17¼c; Rio, in bulk, 11½@17c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Javo, in bulk, 27@28c.

Sugars—Standard A, 8⅝@8¾c; off white, 8½@8¾c; ex. C yellows 7¼@7⅜c; molasses 5½@6¾c; New Orleans, 6¾@7¾c; cut loaf, 9¾c; crushed, 9¾c; powdered, 9¼c; granulated, 9¼c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 37c; prime maple, flavored, 36c; choice sugar syrup, 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c.

New Orleans Molasses — Choice, 42c; strictly prime, 40c; good new crop, 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35c@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c, allspice 18c; cassia 25@28c; nutmegs 85@95c; pepper 14@14½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8c; good do. 7¼c; Rangoon, 6½@7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do., assorted papers, 5½c; do., assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6½@8c; corn starch 6½@8¾c.

Candles—Star dull weight, 11¾@12c; stearine, 9@10c; mould, 9c.

Fish—Mackerel—Turkey, 6¼c; French 8½@12c, as to size.

PROVISIONS—Canvassed—Extra s. c. hams average 18 lbs and upwards, 9½c; do 14 to 18 lbs, 10c; do 14 lbs and under, 10½c; extra s. c. shoulders, 6¼c; breakfast bacon, extra s. c., 8c; dried beef, extra s. c. in sets, 12¼c; do knuckles and rounds, 14½c; do do, all flats, 11¼c.

PLAIN PROVISIONS—Beef tongues, $6 00; bacon shoulders, 4¾c; do short rib sides, 5¾c; do clear rib sides, 6c; mess pork per bbl, $10 00; do do suort cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $10 00; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 6¾c; do refined for summer use in tierces, 7c; do do in half bbls, 7¼c; do do in 20 lb pails 8c; do in 3 lb pails, 9c; do in 5 lb pails, 8¾c; do in 6 and 10-lb pails, 8¼c; ham sausage, 5 lb cans, 10c.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—℔ lb, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, pea green, 5@5¼c; No. 1 do green, 4¾c; No. 1 do red tipped, 4¼@4½c; extra pea green carpet, 4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4½c; good do, 3¾c; choice short covers, 4¾@5c; inferior and red, 3c; crooked red tipped and short green, 2½@3c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔ cans ℔ doz, 85c@1 10; raspberries do, $1 25; strawberries, do, $1 00@1 10; gooseberries, 90c@1 00; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 85c; peaches, 3 ℔ cans ℔ doz, $2 10@2 20; tomatoes, do, 95c@1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 50@5 75; half do, $3 25@3 50.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ℔ lb 50@55c. mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral, ℔ barrel, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $18 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $15 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $11 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $7 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 50; No. 3 medium mackeral, $6 00; No. 3 small mackeral, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round herring, $4 00@6 00; white fish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 25; lake herring, $2 25; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do., $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked), ℔ lb, 11c; No. 1 herring, ℔ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ℔ lb for prime '78.

OILS—Extra lard oil 50@51c; No. 1 do 47c; No. 2 do 45c; natural lubricating 20c; prepared residuum $5 00; common clean $4 00; sperm signal 50c; white, miners' oil 50c; yellow do 49c; benzine 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 60; London layers, $2 20; Muscatels, $1 80; mat raisins, $3 40 ℔ mat; Valentia raisins, 7¼@7¾c ℔ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12½c; Dates, 7¾c ℔ lb; Currants, 4¼@4½c; Citron, 18c; Prunes, 5½c. Almonds—Langocued, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ℔ case, $8 50@9 00. Oranges, ℔ box, $7 00. Lemons—repacked, $5 00. Cocoanuts, $3 50@4 50 ℔ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ℔ lb, 4@4½c; cotton mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 6¾@6¾c; country, 5½@6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 48@50c; do mahogany, 45@48c; do dark, 35@46c; Louisville mahogany, 46@48c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 48@50c; bright twist, 50@54c; natural leaf, 46@55c; fine cut, 24@34c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL EXCHANGE, July 23.

The market to-day was quiet and steady, and the outlook is still gloomy. It opened at 68¾c, advanced to 69¾c, declined to and closed at 68¾c bid.

Sales, 16,000 barrels; Shipments, 34,985 barrels; Charters, 30,000 barrels.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 6¾c; Philadelphia, 6¾c; New York, 6¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 05; country, 85@90c.

DRY GOODS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1879.

The dry goods trade moves along quietly, changes being very slight. The only changes we make to-day are advanced in shirting prints which is now held at 6c. In batting there was a decline, the ruling prices to-day being 9½c for Penn Mills No. 2 and 12½c for Grove. These are all the changes that have occurred during the week. No activity is expected until the fall business sets in, which promises to be brisk.

COTTON FLANNELS.

	Br'n.	Bl'd.		Br'n.	Bl'd.
Ellerton H	H. 20¼	22½	Nashau XXX	15	16½
do W	H. 19	21	do XX	12½	13½
do W	N. 15	17	do AA	11½	12½
do H	15	17	do X	9¾	10½
do N	12½	14	do A	8½	9¼
do Q	11½	13	do B	7¾	8½
do F	10	11⅝	do T	6¾	7½
do Q	9½	10½	do H	6	6½
do S	8⅝	9½	Treasure H	6¼	7⅛
do T	8	9	do H	7½	8½
do V	7	8	do P	8	9
do C L	6½	7¼	do T	8¼	10
Hamilton L	6¼	7¼	do A	10	11½
do R	6⅝	7⅝	do Y	11	12½
do A F	8¼	9¼	do X	10½	12
do X	10	11	do XXX	13½	15
do XX	12	13	do XXXX	15	17
do XXX	14	15⅝			

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width.	Price.		Width.	Price.
Penn A No. 1	36	8	Lawrence XXX	40	9
Anchor A No 1	36	8	Appleton A	4-4	8½
Eagle No. 1	36	8	Appleton fine S	4-4	7
Nonatook	36	7¼	Appleton XX	4-4	6¾
Idaho	36	6¾	Lawrence A	40	7
Magnolia	36	6¾	Laconia	9-4	20
Indian Queen	36	6½	Laconia	10-4	22½
Atlanta	36	6½	Pocasset Canoe	40	8¾
Chippewa C	36	6¼	Androscogin	9-4	21
Cherokee	36	6¼	Androscogin	10-4	24
Harmar	4-4	6¾	Pittsburgh family		7¾
Newbury	36	6¼	Bristol		7¾
Lawrence L. L.	36	6¼	Atlantic H		8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Canoe	27	4	Lonsdale	36	9½
Bellardvale	36	6	Lonsdale Cam.	36	11
Fairmount	36	6½	Fruit of Loom	36	9¾
Fairmount	33	5½	Davol	36	10
Red Bank	36	6	Wamsutta	40	12
Roendale	36	7½	Nashua	40	12
Blackstone	36	7½	Nashua	46	15
Pocahontas	36	9	Pepperell	9-4	24
HillSemperidem	36	9	Pepperell	10-4	27
HillSemperidem	33	7¾			

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	9	Berkshire	8
Glasgow	8½	Jas. Long's	8
Do. fancies	8½	Plunkett's	8
Do. fancy stripes	8½	Lancaster (best)	9
American	6½	Renfrew dress styles	9

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Cochoco	5	Oriental	5½
Merrimac	5	Sprague's	5½
Anchor	5½	Southbridge	5

PRINTS.

Pacific	6	Sprague	6½
Conestoga fa'y	6	Harmony	5
Hamilton fa'cy	5½	Gloucester	5½
Garner fancy	5½	Cocheco fancy	5
Richmond	5½	Hartel	6½
Merrimac	5½	Albion solid	5½
American fancy	5½	Simpson's black	6½
Southbridge	5½	" fast black	6
Oriental fancy	5½	" mourning	6½

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	10	Thorndike	7-8	10
Conestoga A A	7-8	11	Portsmouth	7-8	14
Conestoga C	7-8	13½	Portsmouth	4-4	20
do gold middle	4-4	15½	Whittaker	7-8	24
do prem. A	4-4	19	Whittaker	4-4	27

MISCELLANEOUS.

Penn Mills bu bgs	23	Penn Mills No. 2 batting	9½
" " 2½ "	27	Keystone	11
" " 3 "	32	Grove	12½
Alleghany 2 "	21	Pittsburgh, No. 2	10½
Hanner 2 "	19	Eagle No. 3	8¾
U. S. 2 "	18	Penn Mills cotton twine	22
Penn Mills Carpet chain white	22	Penn Mill yarns	22
Penn Mills Carpet chain white	27	Penn Mill candle wicking	22
Penn Mill No. 1 batting	20		

PACIFIC MILLS.

3-4 Poplin lustres	12	3-4 Fancies	16½@20
3-4 Pacific cashm's	12	6-4 Alpacas	37½
3-4 Alpaca lustres	18	6-4 Beige	22½@25
3-4 Twills	16	6-4 Beige	16½
3-4 Indian cashm's	20	6-4 Taffeta	21
3-4 Beige	15	6-4 Cashmere, O. J.	23
3-4 Cashmere bge	16	6-4 Cashmere, A. C.	30
3-4 Steel lustres	18	4-4 Ptd cord jacon's	16½
3-4 Beige lustres	18	4-4 Ptd 1,400 lawns	11
3-4 Mixed lustres	18	4-4 Ptd organdis ex	14
3-4 Camelots	18	4-4 Ptd cretonnes	14
3-4 Dentelles	18	4-4 Plain colors do	10½
3-4 Fancy dentelles	20	4-4 " percales	10
3-4 Austr' li'n crepe	20	4-4 Pacific shirtings	15

MANCHESTER MILLS.

3-4 Cashmeres	12½	3-4 Alpaca fancies	16½
3-4 "	20	3-4 Brocade do	20
3-4 Alpacas	15	6-4 De Beige	20
3-4 Cords	15	6-4 "	21
3-4 De Beige	15	6-4 Melange	21
3-4 "	16½	6-4 Plain suitings	21
3-4 Melange	16½	6-4 Twilled do	21
3-4 Plain suitings	16½	6-4 Cashmeres	21
3-4 Twilled do	16½	7-4 "	30

ARLINGTON MILLS.

3-4 Cashmeres	16½	6-4 Black damasse	27½
3-4 Cashmerine	20	6-4 Fancy do	25
3-4 Marmora	19	6-4 B henrietta	30
3-4 Lima	18	3-4 Fancy figures	20
3-4 Princess Alice	21		

HAMILTON MILLS.

3-4 Alpacas	13	3-4 Cashmeres	16
3-4 Poplins	16	Tycoon reps	18½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—JULY 23.—Cotton steady at 11 11-16@11 13-16c; futures firm. Flour—Grades under $6 00 very scarce and wanted for export at a slight advance; grades above dull and in buyers' favor; receipts 7,500 barrels; superfine western and State, $3 80@4 35; common to good, $4 35@4 60; good to choice, $4 65@5 50; white wheat extra, $4 75@5 25; extra Ohio, $4 35@6 00; St. Louis, $4 10@6 50; Minnesota patent process, $5 75@8 00. Wheat firm; receipts 231,000 bushels; No. 3 spring 98c@$1 00; No. 2 $1 04@1 10; ungraded 96c@$1 05; ungraded winter red $1 02@1 14; No. 2 do. $1 14¼@1 14¾; steamer do $1 12; No. 2 amber western $1 12@1 13; No. 1 $1 15; ungraded white $1 14; No. 2 $1 14¾; No. 1 do, sales of 14,000 bushels at $1 15@1 16¾; No. 2 red July, $1 14 bid, $1 15 asked August; sales of 224,000 bushels at $1 12¼@1 13¾ September; sales of 112,000 bushels at $1 12¾@1 13¼. Rye firm; western 64c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt quiet. Corn a shade firmer; receipts 80,000 bushels; ungraded, 43@45½c; No. 2 white, 52c; yellow, 46½@46¾c; steamer July, 44½c bid, 45c asked; August, 45c bid, 45¼c asked; September, 45c bid. Oats firmer; western mixed 37½c; white western 40@41c. Hay in fair demand. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet but steady. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 6¾@6¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice dull; Carolina 6½@7¾c. Petroleum dull; United 68½c, crude 5@5¾c; refined 6¾c. Tallow easier at 5¾@6c. Rosin dull at 2⅞@3 2½c. Turpentine dull and unchanged. Eggs dull and heavy; western 10@13c. Pork quiet and firm; new mess $9 00@9 40; latter for choice. Beef nominally unchanged. Cutmeats quiet; long clear 4¾c; short clear 5¼c. Lard stronger; prime steam $5 95@6 00. Butter firmer; western 7@10½c. Cheese nominally unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 06¾.

Metals firm and unchanged. Leather dull; hemlock sole Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middle and heavy weights 20@23c. Wool dull; domestic fleece 32@45c; pulled 18@40c; unwashed 9@32c.

Philadelphia — JULY 23.— Flour—Demand restricted chiefly to choice grades; spring wheat and family, which are scarce, are held firmly; Minnesota extra family fair to fancy $5 25@5 70; do low to good $5 25; Ohio family, fancy, $5 53; Minnesota patent process, $6 37½@6 95. Rye flour in good demand at $3 20. Wheat less active; western No. 2 amber in elevator, $1 13½; No. 2 red in elevator $1 13. Corn steady; western mixed on track 48@49c; yellow, 50c. Oats dull; western mixed 36½@37c, white western 37½@38c. Provisions inactive. Beef—mess $12 00; smoked hams 10½@11c; pickled 8½@9c. Lard—Western $6 12½@6 37½. Butter firm and unchanged. Eggs firm; western 11c. Cheese steady; creamery 5½@5¾c. Petroleum dull and weak; crude 5½c; refined 6¾c. Whisky in good demand; western $1 07½. Receipts—Flour, 2,700 barrels; wheat, 107,000 bushels; corn, 16,000 bushels; oats, 15,000 bushels; rye, 300 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 55,000 bushels.

Last Call—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red July $1 13¾ bid; $1 13½ asked; August $1 13¾ bid; $1 14 asked; September $1 11⅝ bid; $1 11⅞ asked; October $1 11¾ bid; $1 11⅞ asked. Corn firm; sail mixed July 45c bid, 45½c asked; 45½c bid for August; 45½c asked; September 45⅝c bid; 45¾c asked; October 46⅜c bid; 46¾ asked.

Chicago—JULY 23.— Flour— demand good and tending upward. Wheat in good demand and prices a shade higher; and unsettled; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 02 cash; $1 01⅛ July; $1 00⅝ August; No. 2 Chicago 96½c cash; 96¾@96¾c August; 95¼@95⅝ September; No. 3 85½c. Corn strong and higher; 36¼c cash; 36⅝@36¼c August; 37c September; rejected 35¾c. Oats irregular; 28c cash; 25⅞c August; 25¾c September. Rye and barley steady and unchanged. Pork active, firm and higher $8 30 cash; $8 25 August; $8 32½@8 35 September. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher; $5 67½@5 70 cash and August; $5 72½@5 75 September. Bulk meats in good demand and a shade higher at $3 60, $4 30@4 60. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3@3½c; wheat to Buffalo, 3¼@3½c. Receipts——Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 80,000 bushels; corn, 258,000 bushels; oats, 35,000 bushels; rye, 7,500 bushels; barley, 900 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,900 barrels; wheat, 425,000 bushels; corn, 171,000 bushels; oats, 126,000 bushels; rye, 400 bushels; barley, 420 bushels.

Close—Wheat easier at 96½c August; 95¾c September. Corn firmer but not quotably higher. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork stronger at $8 25@8 30 August; $8 37½@8 40 September. Lard stronger; advanced 2½c

Toledo—JULY 23.—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, old, $1 07½; No. 2 do new, $1 00; extra white Michigan, new, $1 06; amber Michigan spot $1 04¾ July $1 04¾; old $1 07½; No. 2 amber Michigan, new, $1 02. No. 2 red winter spot and July $1 04¾; August and September $1 02¾; No. 3 red $1 02; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red $1 04¾; western amber $1 02¾; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 04¾. Corn dull; No. 2 38c; August 38¼c bid; September 38½c. Oats dull; No. 2 old held at 32c; new 29c; do September 26½c. Receipts—Wheat, 139,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 22,000 bushels; corn, 17,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat easy; amber Michigan, spot, $1 04¾; No. 2 red winter and July $1 04¾; western amber and July $1 02½. Corn dull and higher; mixed 38¾c; No. 2 spot 38½c; July 38¾c; August 38½c.

Cincinnati—JULY 23—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat easier at 95c@$1 00. Receipts—Wheat, 63,000 bushels; shipments, 65,000 bushels. Corn firm at 40½@41c. Oats steady and in fair demand at 31@35c. Rye quiet at 57@58c. Barley in good demand; No. 2 fall, 90c. Pork improved and in good demand at 8¼@9c. Lard quiet but firm; current make, $5 75. Bulkmeats quiet but firm; shoulders, $3 17½; short rib, $4, closing at $4 10; asked cash sales, $4 05 buyer July; short clear, $4¼. Bacon is good demand, $4 4¾@5 00. Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1 05. Butter steady and unchanged. Linseed oil steady and in fair demand at 65c. Cotton quiet at 11¾c. Live hogs steady; common, $2 80@3 35; light, $3 50@3 70; packing, $3 40@3 60; butchers, $3 60@3 70; a few extras at $3 85. Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 390 head.

New Orleans—JULY 23. — Cotton quiet; middling, 11¾c; low do, 11c good ordinary, 10¾c; net receipts, 28 bales; gross, 39 bales; exports coastwise, 3,715 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 8,124 bales. Flour quiet but steady; superfine $3 25@3 50; double, $4 25; treble, $4 50@5 25. Cornmeal quiet at $2 40@2 45. Hay dull and nominal at 15@16c; prime 18@19c; choice 20@21c. Whisky dull; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee—Demand fair and market firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11½@15c. Sugar quiet and weak; inferior to good common 6@6¼c. common to good common 6¼@6¾c. Molasses dull and nominal; fermenting 24@30c; common 25@28c; fair 28@30c. Rice dull; ordinary to choice 6¼@7¼c. Bran dull, weak and lower at 62½c. Sight exchange on New York ¼c premium; sterling 487.

Milwaukee—JULY 23.—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat firm; opened at a decline of ¾c, and closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, none here; No. 2 Milwaukee, 95¾c; July, 95¾c; August, 96¼c; September, 95c; No. 3, 86c; No. 4, 78½c; rejected, 71c. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2, 36c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 28c. Rye firm and higher; No. 1, 52c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring 62c. Provisions quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet at $8 15 cash. Lard—Prime steam, $5 70. Live hogs firmer at $3 00@3 30. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¼c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 barrels; wheat, 18,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 23,000 barrels; wheat 51,000 bushels.

Boston—JULY 23.—Flour steady; superfine Western $3 25@3 50; common extra $4@4 25; Wisconsin do $4@5; Minnesota do $4@6; winter wheat and Michigan $4 75@5 50; Illinois and Indiana $5@6; St. Louis $5 50@6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring wheat, $6@8; winter wheat, $6@7 50. Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 47½@49c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white 41@45c; No. 2 white 41¾@42½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 40@41c. Rye at 68@70c. Receipts—Fur, 3,800 barrels; corn, 33,000 bushels; wheat, 2,900 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 815 barrels.

Louisville—JULY 23.—Cotton quiet at 12c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier; red and amber 95@96c. Corn firm; white 46c; mixed 41c. Oats scarce and firm; old white 36c; mixed 34c; new 28c. Rye firm at 55c. Hay nominal. Provi firmer. Pork $10 00@10 50. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce $7 75; keg $8 50. Bulkmeats firmer at $3 37½, $4 50 and $4 75 for loose. Bacon quiet at $3 75, $4 75@4 90 and $5 37½@5 50 for loose. Sugar cured hams